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PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GRANT AND COLFAX.

Their Letters Accepting the Republican Nomination.

They Promise to Execute the Will of the People.

Equal Rights to be Guaranteed to all American Citizens.

Peace to be Secured that Prosperity May Follow.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, June 1.

The following is Gen. GRANT's reply to the nomination of the Chicago Convention:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1868.

To Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, President National Union Republican Convention:

In formally accepting the nomination of the National Union Republican Convention of the 21st of May inst., it seems proper that some statement of views beyond the mere acceptance of the nomination should be expressed. The proceedings of the Convention were marked with wisdom, moderation and patriotism, and, I believe, express the feelings of the great mass of those who sustained the country through its recent trials. I indorse their resolutions. If elected to the office of President of the United States, it will be my endeavor to administer all the laws in good faith, with economy, and with the view of giving peace, quiet and protection everywhere. In times like the present it is impossible, or at least eminently improper, to lay down a policy to be adhered to, right or wrong, through an administration of four years. New political issues, not foreseen, are constantly arising, the views of the public on old ones are constantly changing, and a purely administrative officer should always be left free to execute the will of the people. I always have respected that will, and always shall. Peace, and universal prosperity—its sequence—with economy of administration, will lighten the burden of taxation, while it constantly reduces the national debt. Let us have peace.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

The following is the reply of Speaker COLFAX to the Committee announcing his nomination by the Chicago Convention:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1868.

Hon. J. R. Hawley, President of the National Union Republican Convention:

DEAR SIR: The platform adopted by the patriotic Convention over which you presided, and the resolutions which so happily supplement it, so entirely agree with my views as to a just national policy, that my thanks are due to the delegates as much for this clear and auspicious declaration of principles, as for the nomination with which I have been honored, and which I gratefully accept. When a great rebellion, which imperilled the national existence, was at last overthrown, the duty of all others, devolving on those intrusted with the responsibilities of legislation, evidently was to require that the revolted States should be readmitted to participation in the Government against which they had erred only on such a basis as to increase and fortify, not to weaken or endanger, the strength and power of the nation. Certainly no one ought to have claimed that they should be readmitted under such rule that their organization as States could ever again be used as at the opening of the war, to defy the national authority or to destroy the national unity. This principle has been the pole-star of those who have inflexibly insisted on the Congressional policy your Convention so cordially indorsed. Baffled by Executive opposition, and by persistent refusals to accept any plan of reconstruction proffered by Congress, justice and public safety at last combined to teach us that only by an enlargement of suffrage in those States could the desired end be attained, and that it was even more safe to give the ballot to those who loved the Union than to those who had sought ineffectually to destroy it. The assured success of this legislation is being written on the adamant of history, and will be our triumphant vindication. More clearly so than ever before does the nation now recognize that the greatest glory of a Republic is, that it throws the shield of its protection over the humblest and weakest of its people, and vindicates the rights of the poor and the powerless as faithfully as those of the rich and the powerful. I rejoice, too, in this connection, to find in your platform the frank and fearless avowal that naturalized citizens must be protected abroad at every hazard, as though they were native born. Our whole people are foreigners, or descendants of foreigners; our fathers established by arms their right to be called a nation. It remains for us to establish the right to welcome to our shores all who are willing, by oaths of allegiance, to become American citizens. Perpetual allegiance, as claimed abroad, is only another name for perpetual bondage, and would make all slaves to the soil where first they saw the light. Our national cemeteries prove how faithfully these oaths of fidelity to their adopted land have been sealed in the life blood of thousands upon thousands. Should we then be faithless to the dead, if we did not protect their living brethren in the full enjoyment of that nationality for which, side by side with the native born, our soldiers of foreign birth laid down their lives? It was fitting, too, that the representatives of a party which had proved so true to national duty in time of war, should speak so clearly in time of peace for the maintenance untarnished of the national honor, national credit and good faith as regards its debt, the cost of our national existence. I do not need to extend this reply by further comment on a platform which has elicited such hearty approval throughout the land. The debt of gratitude it acknowledges to the brave men who saved the Union from destruction, the frank approval of amnesty based on repentance and loyalty, the demand for the most thorough economy and honesty in the Government, the sympathy of the party of liberty with all throughout the world who long for the liberty we here enjoy, and the recognition of the sublime principles of the Declaration of Independence, are worthy of the organization on whose banners they are to be written in the coming contest. Its past record cannot be blotted out or forgotten. If there had been no Republican Party, slavery would to-day cast its baleful shadow over the Republic. If there had been no Republican Party, a free Press and free speech would be as unknown from the Potomac to the Rio Grande as ten years ago. If the Republican Party could have been stricken from existence when the banner of rebellion was unfurled, and when the response of "no coercion" was heard at the North, we would have had no nation to-day. But for the Republican Party daring to risk the odium of tax and draft laws our flag could not have been kept flying in the field until the long hoped for victory came. Without a Republican Party the Civil Rights bill—the guarantee of equality under the law to the humble and the defenceless, as well as to the strong—would not be to-day upon our national statute book. With such inspiration from the past, and following the example of the founders of the Republic, who called the victorious General of the Revolution to preside over the land his triumphs had saved from its enemies, I cannot doubt that our labors will be crowned with success; and it will be a success that shall bring restored hope, confidence, prosperity and progress, South as well as North, West as well as East, and, above all, the blessings, under Providence, of national concord and peace. Very truly yours,

(Signed,) SCHUYLER COLFAX.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, June 1.

Mr. YATES presented a petition from citizens of Chicago, Ill., praying for the establishment of the eight-hour system in Government workshops. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

ROSS BROWNE'S REPORT.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, offered a resolution to authorize the Congressional Printer to loan the stereotype plates of J. ROSS BROWNE's report to him for the printing of such a number of copies as he may desire. Adopted.

THE IMPEACHMENT VOTE.

Mr. SHERMAN presented joint resolutions of the General Assembly of Ohio, which, he said, although of a peculiar character, he deemed it his duty to present to the Senate. They were read, and were protesting in the name of the people of that State against all efforts to tamper with the members of the Court of Impeachment, or to browbeat Senators into voting contrary to their convictions. He added that he did not believe that anybody had attempted to browbeat the President *pro tempore*, Mr. WADE, and was sure nobody had attempted to browbeat him, or the other Senator from Ohio, nor did he know of any improper influences having been brought to bear on either. He asked for the reference of the resolutions to the Committee recently appointed on the subject of investigation into such improper influences in order, he said ironically, to ascertain whether any attempt had been made to influence them (Messrs. SHERMAN and WADE) to vote for conviction.

THANKS TO MR. STANTON.

Mr. EDMUNDS called up his concurrent resolution, tendering the thanks of Congress to EDWIN M. STANTON for the great ability, purity and fidelity with which he has discharged the duties of Secretary of War, as well during the rebellion as at a later period, when assailed by opposition inspired by hostility to the measures adopted by Congress for the pacification of the country and the restoration of a real and permanent peace.

Mr. HENDRICKS said he would not interpose any objection to the unusual character of the resolution, nor would he make any, but for the political character of the latter clause. He had supposed the General of the army had control of the Reconstruction acts, and therefore he could not see why the Secretary of War should be complimented on that account. Nor was he aware that the opposition had criticised the conduct of the Secretary of War in regard to the Reconstruction acts. His conduct had been criticised by Republican Senators for remaining in the Cabinet after the President had asked for his resignation, especially and emphatically by the Senators from Oregon (Mr. WILLIAMS) and Ohio (Mr. SHERMAN.) Whether those opinions had been changed or not, he did not know; certainly the country had not changed its opinion of it, nor could any resolution of the Senate change it; and Mr. STANTON having, in pursuance of his constitutional duty, pronounced the Tenure of Office act unconstitutional, and advised the President to veto it, no act of the Senate of the United States could justify him in attempting to hold his office under its provisions. He (Mr. HENDRICKS) had never questioned the ability of Mr. STANTON as Secretary of War, and he would concede that Mr. STANTON had given force and power to the prosecution of the war. In many instances charges made against Mr. STANTON for his conduct during the war were without foundation, but he would not concur in a resolution approving of the conduct of Mr. STANTON which had so recently agitated the country, while interposing no objection to that part of the resolution in regard to the ability of that officer during the war.

Mr. EDMUNDS sarcastically replied that they all knew Mr. STANTON had no more vigorous supporters during the war than that Senator, and the distinguished party he represents. Was there any man who disputed the truth of the latter part of the resolution, which the Senator objected? The difficulty in the minds of the President and his associates was that Mr. STANTON chose to maintain the law and to carry out the reconstruction laws in the spirit in which they were passed, while the President desired their purpose to be defeated and wished to get a Cabinet officer in accord with him. No doubt Mr. STANTON believed the Tenure-of-Office bill unconstitutional when it passed, but it having received the constitutional majority, he felt bound to obey it instead of assisting the President to overthrow it, and it was within his (Mr. EDMUNDS) knowledge that it was a greater trial to Mr. STANTON to remain in office in obedience to that law than to bear the burden of the administration of the war, being at a time when he earnestly desired to retire. For these reasons, and because he (Mr. EDMUNDS) believed half a million majority of the citizens of the United States would vote to-day to restore Mr. STANTON, he desired to thank him as well for his services during the war as for his conduct at that later period referred to by the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. MORTON said his position during the war had given him opportunities for observation which had convinced him that the country had an imperfect comprehension of the services rendered by Mr. STANTON at that time. His preparations in men and material had been on a scale from the beginning that showed he understood the magnitude of the war. There was no responsibility he was not willing to take, if he believed the good of the army and the country demanded it. His intellectual operations were not only very accurate but so rapid that many persons had supposed their cases were prejudged without a hearing, when his intellect had grasped the merits of the case and decided it before their statements were concluded. In this manner much prejudice had been created against him. But for his activity, working 18 hours out of the 24, his energy and his good judgment, the result of the war might have been different. He (MORTON) would say in justice to Senator CAMERON, the preceding Secretary of War, he too had understood the magnitude of the war, having made preparations which were regarded as extraordinary and for which he had been denounced. In this STANTON had followed. For two years he had never left the city nor had he been looking forward to a candidacy for the Presidency or been otherwise self-seeking. He had endeavored to discharge his duties to the country regardless of whom he offended or whom he pleased.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to amend by striking out the words "as well amid the open dangers of a great rebellion as at a later period, when assailed by an opposition inspired by hostility to the measures of justice and pacification provided by Congress for the restoration of a real and permanent peace."

Mr. HENDERSON moved to amend the amendment verbally, leaving in the words "amid the open dangers of a great rebellion."

Mr. HENDRICKS accepted the amendment.

Mr. CAMERON took pride in saying he had observed the whole course of Mr. STANTON in the War Department with satisfaction, having suggested him for the place from a long knowledge of his ability and character, and knowing his convictions of the magnitude of the war, and of the fact that the rebellion could not be put down without the use of the negro element as a portion of the army of the United States. No better man could have been found in the United States. In addition to his great intellectual ability he had physical endurances possessed by few. He (Mr. CAMERON) could not have lived six months longer had he continued to hold the office, not from the efforts of enemies, but because of the incessant attacks of his friends seeking for the patronage of the Department. Mr. STANTON's fitness for the office was the more observable from the fact that he was almost a stranger to public life, though he had been Mr. BUCHANAN's Attorney-General, in which position he had wisely and firmly stood out against the improper course of that official. The country had lost a faithful public servant, and had sustained a great wrong in his being forced to leave the office, for no man could fill the place so well.

Mr. HOWARD hoped the resolution would not be amended, but that the thanks (less than Mr. STANTON deserved) would be tendered to him. Great and unmatched as were the services rendered by him during the war, no act of his was more patriotic or more magnanimous than the stern and unflinching opposition which he had felt it his duty to make to that policy of the President which, if it had prevailed, would have resulted really and practically in the reëstablishment of the power of rebels over the Southern States, and it was on account of that opposition that he had been so modestly asked to resign. He had refused because, otherwise, some person might have been appointed who would have assisted in carrying out the destructive policy which had been determined on by President JOHNSON and the other members of his Cabinet in 1865. It was his duty, as an honorable man, to refuse to resign the place at the request of the President, and remain at his post and endeavor to carry out the reconstruction policy of Congress. He (Mr. HOWARD) would say to those inclined to censure Mr. STANTON that no act of his life would redound more to his honor, as a man and statesman, than that refusal. Mr. HOWARD concluded by rebutting the charge made by the President's message, that the responsibility for the New-Orleans massacre belongs to the Secretary of War, saying that if it belongs to any member of the Government, it is the President himself.

Mr. HENDRICKS again inquired for what extraordinary service done since the close of the war the thanks were proposed, and asked whether it is understood that Mr. STANTON arrayed himself in the Spring against the President's policy.

Mr. HOWARD—Yes, Sir.

Mr. HENDRICKS asked whether the North Carolina proclamation was opposed by Mr. STANTON.

Mr. HOWARD replied in the affirmative.

Mr. HENDRICKS referred to the testimony of Mr. STANTON before the first Impeachment Committee of the House, when he said Mr. STANTON admitted that that policy at the outset received his approval. He (HENDRICKS) inquired how Senators knew that Mr. STANTON had always approved of the Freedman's Bureau bill and the Civil Rights bill. That official had made a speech in this city at the time of their passage, in which he avoided an expression of opinion on the subject.

Mr. HOWARD replied that in the testimony referred to it appeared that a part of STANTON's plan of reconstruction was to clothe the negroes with suffrage as security for the future.

Mr. HENDRICKS said Mr. JOHNSON's proclamation in regard to North Carolina, was the one prepared and read in Mr. LINCOLN's Cabinet before his death.

Mr. HOWARD rejoined that that statement had been proved incorrect.

Mr. HENDRICKS reiterated that Mr. STANTON had testified that he believed the very language of the circular had been used in that proclamation, and asked when Mr. STANTON had objected to the issue of the proclamation, and whether the power of the War Department had not been used in support of the policy of Mr. JOHNSON. What then had the majority of the Senate to thank him for in that connection, unless for holding on to the office he was asked to resign? Instead of being thanked for his course in disturbing the country, history would make it the subject of criticism and rebuke.

Mr. FESSENDEN said no public honor could be paid to Mr. STANTON that would not gratify him (FESSENDEN) and meet with his concurrence. He had in secret session expressed the opinion that no man had rendered so great service in the events of the last seven years as had Mr. STANTON. He could vote with pleasure for the resolution in all its parts, though he regretted that it had not been so worded as to command unanimous consent here. He knew the entire disinterestedness, and the absence of all looking forward to any reward, except the approbation of his (STANTON's) own consciousness of rendering great service to his country. If there was any one, Sir, he said, connected with the Administration, not excepting Mr. LINCOLN, who served his country merely for the love of it, and from the desire to save it from the dangers which he saw impending over it, it was he. Now, Sir, under such circumstances, although it is not customary to pass votes of thanks for civil service, yet, with pleasure, I can vote for making an exception in this case, but I am more particularly willing to do so because of the facts that have transpired. We all know that since the termination of the war Mr. STANTON has occupied a peculiarly trying position, and, as I have said before, I think the position he has been placed in since has developed in him a species of greatness of character which I did not know he possessed. It is no trifling matter, Sir, for a man to stand in a position where the discharge of his duties, as he understands them, exposes him every day to misapprehension and censure. It is a peculiar position to be placed in, for an officer more especially, and a member of the Cabinet, to hold on to his office under circumstances where the majority of the lookers on would think it his duty in good faith to retire. Yet, Sir, there are higher duties there, and higher considerations to the mind of a good man, than the mere consideration of what others may think of him, or what construction others may put upon his acts. If duty requires him to put his character at hazard it takes a strong man to do it; if duty to a man's country requires him to peril even all the considerations which are so dear to a public man, it requires a man of more than an ordinary cast of character to meet the exigencies and responsibilities of the occasion. Such has been the condition in which Mr. STANTON has been placed. We all know what he has done; we all know the position in which he has been placed in relation to the President. The Senator (Mr. HENDRICKS) asserts that on a certain occasion he did not express positive opinions about certain laws that had been passed, and which had been vetoed by the President and passed over his veto. Sir, he said, all that the occasion would allow him to say that they were passed, and were laws. I know very well that although Mr. STANTON thought it his duty to remain in his Cabinet and take the consequences of the public judgment, he did not feel that it was a matter of duty to place himself in collision with his chief. No man of good taste and good feeling would do so.

Mr. FESSENDEN proceeded to say that whatever might have been Mr. STANTON's original opinion in regard to reconstruction, they knew that from the time Mr. JOHNSON attempted to set up his policy in opposition to that of Congress, Mr. STANTON had considered it his duty to stand by Congress, as the proper tribunal to restore those States to practical relations with the Union, and held it to be the duty of the Executive to adopt its policy. This brought him into collision with the President and the rest of his Cabinet, and he thought it his duty, in that crisis of the country, to remain, sacrificing his own wishes and feelings to an overruling contingency, as few men would have had the courage and manliness to do. I was one, he continued, of those who could not agree with the majority of my friends on a recent occasion in the construction which was placed on the Tenure-of-Office bill, and I will say, sir, that the matter which gave me perhaps as much pain as any other thing in disagreeing with my friends, was that I was obliged to put myself apparently in a position somewhat antagonistic to Mr. STANTON himself.

Mr. FESSENDEN closed by repeating that he felt great pleasure in supporting the resolution and expressing the hope that Senators would not find it necessary on reflection to oppose it.

Mr. HARLAN said, in regard to the North Carolina proclamation, that it was true this was the emanation of the brain of STANTON, that it simply authorized provisional governments without recognition by Congress, but that he (HARLAN) knew, personally, as a member of both Cabinets, that the great question at issue—the question of suffrage—was not discussed in it, but a blank was left in the proclamation for it. He stated further that when presented to them a majority of Mr. JOHNSON's Cabinet was opposed to that feature of the proclamation, which, however, the President insisted upon, and which became a part of it. He (HARLAN) would vote for the resolution with pleasure. The traits of character that had done so much to create prejudice against STANTON, was the ability to deny his friends; but he (HARLAN) could bear testimony to the benevolence of Mr. STANTON's character from repeated instances. He closed by praising Mr. STANTON as raised above ordinary men in moral sublimity of character.

Mr. CORBETT rose to say that the resolution could not be framed too strong as a tribute to this great man.

Mr. YATES testified to the ability, energy and vigor displayed by both Secretaries of War during the rebellion, to which qualities, he said, the very active part taken by Illinois was in a great degree owing. In his opinion, our success in the war was greatly due to those gentlemen, who, while the Democratic Party were shouting that it was a "war for disunion," armed the colored men, and vigorously pushed the war forward. The same qualities of firmness and determination that had made Mr. STANTON the organizer of war and victory then, had been displayed in this recent struggle.

Mr. HENDRICKS produced the testimony of STANTON and GRANT above referred to, and quoted them on the point on which he had differed with Mr. HOWARD, to the effect that the plan of reconstruction adopted by President JOHNSON was substantially the one inaugurated by President LINCOLN.

Mr. CONKLING called his attention to the remark by Gen. GRANT in the testimony that he understood both plans to be temporary.

Mr. HENDRICKS replied that that was only Gen. GRANT's opinion. He had no doubt it was intended to be temporary in regard to the appointment of a Provisional Governor; but so far as it went beyond that, he thought from the nature of the case it was to be permanent.

Mr. EDMUNDS—Without the consent of Congress?

Mr. HENDRICKS—Yes, Sir.

Mr. BUCKALEW asked what Mr. STANTON was to be thanked for, and said he would have been content to let him pass from the scene for the time being without complaint or censure; but this resolution, if passed as framed, would be simply a party one, and he asked them to consider what value it would have in that point of view.

He believed the records of Congress would be found clear of party compliments thus far, though compliments had been paid to the military and navy and to a few distinguished men in civil life; some officers, perhaps, had been complimented from party motives.

Mr. EDMUNDS asked mischievously, whether it was Gen. HANCOCK that was referred to.

Mr. BUCKALEW said he was not speaking of matters Congress had refused to act upon. He could not approve of the conduct of a man who had attempted to hold office under a law that he had himself pronounced unconstitutional, and that after he had said in August last that he only desired to hold it until Congress should meet.

Mr. BUCKALEW characterized the recent trial as purposeless, and said that STANTON should have been thanked for his services as Secretary of War at the time of his services, if at all, suggesting that they might as well thank Mr. SEWARD, from whom they had accumulated some valuable document, [laughter] and who had suffered injury while in the service of his country.

Mr. HENDERSON entertained as high regard for Mr. STANTON as did any Senator, and was willing to express it in resolution, but it was no compliment to thank him in 1868. He asked the Senator from Vermont (EDMUNDS) whether it is usual to thank heads of departments for political services?

Mr. EDMUNDS did not know, but thought it high time to make the precedent.

Mr. HENDERSON suggested that it be made when the necessity arises. He considered Mr. STANTON's fame established beyond the reach of any help the resolution could give it. He understood what the purpose was, and would state it. It was aimed at some of those who had voted that the President had committed no crime in removing Mr. STANTON. He pronounced the resolution confirming Gen. SCHOFIELD to be without precedent, saying it was inserted because Senators wanted some confirmation of their position, that STANTON was then Secretary of War, and this confirmation could not be made without it. Was not that a sufficient vindication without repeating this thing? Did Senators want to whistle through the churchyard to keep their courage up? Some things could not stand alone, and it was necessary to rectify them. The preamble gave out that Mr. STANTON was not removed, and that an attempt to do so is illegal and unconstitutional, yet the Senate indorsed the illegal and unconstitutional act, thus taking the office away from him. He (HENDERSON) would not vote for a resolution intended to make him "eat leeks." The intention was to place him and other Senators who had voted for acquittal in a false position, either approving or condemning all Mr. STANTON had done. If Senators derived any happiness from that they were welcome.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he drew the resolution without consultation with anybody, and disavowed any intentions to place any one in a false position. He had thought if so drawn that Senators could vote for it; but that Senators seemed constantly to return to this subject like the ancient mariner who seized upon any one unfortunate enough to meet him, no matter how unseasonable the time or place, and told his story, explaining his conduct thus:

> "Until my ghostly tale is told,
> My heart within me burns."

Mr. HOWARD added a word to his argument with Mr. HENDRICKS, by saying the testimony showed that Mr. LINCOLN's Cabinet had not approved the proclamation referred, but simply ordered it printed, and that Mr. STANTON favored and ordered suffrage at that time.

Mr. HENDERSON rose again to reply to Mr. EDMUNDS, denying that he had showed any undue concern on the subject. He characterized the remark of the same nature made by Mr. SUMNER the other day as unkind, ungenerous, unjust and unsenatorial. He had no excuses to make. He had never expected to allude to the subject again, but simply rose to protest against this course of proceedings, and he could assure Senators—he said with considerable warmth—he would never allude to the subject of impeachment again, unless it were to defend himself when attacked.

Senator THAYER characterized the statement of the Senator from Missouri in regard to the thirty-five Senators as unkind. In passing the resolution in secret session they had but acted consistently with their former action in secret session on the subject. On that occasion the Senator did not raise his voice against it. It was not alone the soldier in the field that deserved the thanks of the nation for the result of the war. Mr. STANTON was the main stay of the Government during the war, and hence this recognition was due to him. In reply to the argument of Mr. HENDRICKS, he cited the qualification by Mr. STANTON in his testimony, to the effect that any such plan as that referred to must, of course, be submitted to Congress.

Mr. DOOLITTLE characterized the attempt to pass such a resolution—so as to provoke lengthy debate—as unwise at this period of the session. Such cases as the votes of thanks to Commodore VANDERBILT for services rendered to the Government during the war, and to Mr. PEABODY for his beneficence, were different, in involving no political questions. Why not tender thanks to the Secretary of State, and Secretary of War, to which latter officer he paid a high tribute, saying that Department had been conducted with as much efficiency as any of the others. Such a resolution was in bad taste, and would set a bad precedent. The restitution of the Secretary of War would not help nor hurt by resolution. It must rest upon the truth of history.

Mr. TRUMBULL said there was nothing in the resolution for which he could not vote, and he hoped it would be voted upon without further discussion.

Mr. VAN WINKLE rose to express the same opinion, and to say that he had voted against the preamble in Executive Session the other day under a misunderstanding. The amendments of Mr. HENDERSON and Mr. HENDRICKS were necessarily rejected.

Mr. HENDERSON offered the following as an amendment:

"And that Congress takes the occasion to tender its thanks to Chief Justice CHASE for the great ability, purity and distinguished learning which he has illustrated by his position on the Bench of the Supreme Court."

The amendment was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Doolittle, Fowler, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson of Tennessee, McCreery, Norton, Patterson of Tennessee, Ross, Vickers—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Van Winkle, Wade, Williams, Wilson, Yates—37.

During the call Mr. VAN WINKLE said he concurred in the sentiment, but deeming it out of place he voted "no."

Mr. SHERMAN expressed the same opinion, and said he had withheld his vote for that reason. Doubtless if the occasion arose the Senate would be perfectly willing to testify to his high character. He indorsed that which had been said in praise of Mr. STANTON, saying the resolution had been carefully drawn, so that all could vote for it without expressing any opinion as to whether Mr. STANTON did right or wrong in refusing to resign. He (Mr. SHERMAN) was of opinion Mr. STANTON would stand higher in history in the minds of the people had he voluntarily resigned the office to the President, who, in Mr. SHERMAN's opinion, had power to remove him.

Mr. MORTON said the amendment was in no way connected with the subject under consideration, and that the Senator had placed himself in a false position by offering it.

Mr. WILLIAMS considered the matter in that view, and said that when Chief Justice CHASE retires from the bench of the Supreme Court it will be time enough for Congress to take such action.

The original resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Fessenden, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates—37.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Doolittle, Fowler, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Norton, Patterson of Tennessee, Ross, Vickers—11.

Mr. FOWLER said that while he had as high an opinion of the patriotism and the valuable services of Mr. STANTON as any one, he could not consent to vote for a resolution that would condemn his former action in the late trial.

THE ADMISSION OF ARKANSAS.

The unfinished business of yesterday was then taken up. (The consideration of the Arkansas bill.)

Mr. HOWARD gave notice that he would offer an additional section, providing for the admission of South Carolina on the ratification by her Legislature of the fourteenth article of amendment to the Constitution, her Legislature having the power, by the same section, to assemble and act upon the question.

Mr. DRAKE then modified his amendment so as to prove all simply, that Arkansas shall be admitted on condition that no denial or abridgment of right of suffrage or any other right shall be enacted by said State on account of race or color, except Indians, not taxed in support of the justice and the propriety of this amendment. He proceeded to read a manuscript argument maintaining, first, that Congress had entire control of the subject under the general constitutional provision, and second, under the rules applying to conquered territory, he held that the insurgent States by their rebellion severed their practical union with the loyal States, without, however, taking their inhabitants out of the Union, and argued that States could be organized and could make compacts with the General Government prior to their admission into the Union. He denied that there was anything in the Constitution which prescribed an equality of the States, except in the one particular of representation in the Senate, and claimed that Congress could regulate the precise amount of power and influence on the government of the government to be accorded to the new States. If they do not choose to agree to the terms, they cannot be admitted. Even equality in the Senate is not a necessary consequence of admission, if the State previously agrees to send only one Senator or none at all.

Referring to Mr. TRUMBULL's opposition to his amendment, Mr. DRAKE said that the Senator, as Chrirman of the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill with a more sringent fundamental condition than that which he proposed, and that the Senator was therefore looking two ways. Mr. TRUMBULL explained that he reported the bill under instructions from the Committee, but attached no importance to the condition, saying he considered it a *brutem fulmen*, and totally inoperative.

Mr. DRAKE rejoined that the Senator from Illinois had shown that he considered such conditions effective in voting to pass the Nebraska bill over the President's veto, and then closed his remarks with an agument drawn from an assumed necessity for protecting the loyal blacks from the machinations and ill-will of the disloyal whites.

Mr. JOHNSON explained that he had voted for the amendment of Mr. HENDERSON giving thanks to Chief Justice CHASE under a misapprehension, supposing that it referred to his services as Secretary of the Treasury during the war; he would not otherwise have supported the amendment, believing it calculated to lower the Judiciary. He then combated Mr. DRAPE's position in constitutional argument of some length. Admitting the observance of express provision stating the equality of the States, he held it was clearly implied in the numerous sections of the Constitution, and was evident in the reservation by States of all the powers not expressly delegated to the General Government. He argued that the condition of the Territories before admission as States was simply that of wards, and not of States, existing outside out of the Union. He continued, with frequent reference to the decisions of the Supreme Court, that equality was a necessary condition of the existence of States, and held that the claim of a right to impose and make perpetual negro suffrage could not be maintained without the assumption of a right to compel the States to give the ballot to women, to miners and to aliens. He desired to see the Union restored as it was, only without slavery, and wanted all the States admitted as equally free from military rule, and unfettered by unconstitutional degrading conditions.

Mr. MORTON thought this question should be decided by the single undisputed proposition that all the States have the power to regulate the rights of suffrage for themselves. Therefore Congress could make no compact depriving any State of such inalienable power. With regard to the position assumed by the Senator from Missouri (Mr. DRAKE) that a State could by agreement divest itself of a portion or the whole of its representation in the Senate, he called attention to the fact that the clause cited by that Senator referred only to amendments to the Constitution and provided that no amendment depriving a State of its representation should be made without its consent. The Constitution provided that each State should have two Senators.

Mr. DRAKE remarked that the language of the Constitution was that the Senate should be composed of two Senators from each State, which did not compel the State to elect Senators, and he thought also that it would not be possible to find a provision expressly giving States exclusively control of suffrage within their limits.

Mr. MORTON replied that the difference of phraseology made the difference to the argument, and as to the last remark, said it was unnecessary to prove the existence of that power on the part of States since it had been conceded throughout the debate and had never, to his knowledge, been disputed. The equality of the State, like the equality of individuals, meant equality before the law, and the States could not divest themselves of life any more than individuals. It was a settled principle of law that individuals could not, and it was monstrous to assume that a State Legislature would not only deprive the citizens of a State of such rights and privileges in the present time, but also future generations for all time to come. The theory of the Senator from Missouri, if carried into effect, would destroy the Government itself. He could not agree with the Senator from Illinois (Mr. TRUMBULL) that because the condition sought to be imposed would be inoperative it would be no harm to adopt it. The same might be said of all unconstitutional enactments, and even though it failed to destroy the symmetry and harmony of our institutions, it would at least be a foul blemish on our statute-books, which never should be placed there. He hoped that the simplicity and purity of our laws and form of government would be again illustrated and maintained, and would cast his vote and lift his voice against all such dangerous innovations as that proposed and sustained by the Senator from Missouri and those who agreed with him on this floor.

Mr. FOWLER then read a short speech against the imposition of any conditions whatever in the case of the insurgent States which have fully complied with the provisions of the Reconstruction laws, and expressing an earnest desire to see them resume their places at the earliest possible moment. He contended that they should be admitted by a simple resolution.

Mr. HOWE expressed the opinion that it would be in the highest degree unsafe to admit these committees to the full power of States at the present time. He called attention to the fact that the Constitution of Arkansas was adopted by a very small majority—only 1,300, as he was informed to-day—and pointed out the serious dangers to the loyal people of the State and to the success of the reconstruction policy of Congress, which would be created by the probable evasion of that majority. Though the doctrine had been asserted by able lawyers on both sides of the Chamber, he could not understand how Congress could have the power to inquire into and decide upon the fitness of the Constitution of an inchoate State, and yet be destitute of the power of guarding against its immediate and improper change. Rather than continue those States under military rule he would, however, vote to try the experiment, if no other feasible plan could be agreed on, to secure them the benefit of organized civil Governments, and at the same time protect the loyal element. Such a plan he thought he could suggest, and therefore would submit a motion to recommit the bill, with instructions to provide for a provisional organization of the State Government, and the immediate admission of the Senators and Representatives in Congress on the footing of delegates to both Houses, such a state of affairs to continue until after the adoption of the fourteenth article by the Legislature. He enlarged on the advantages which he claimed would result from this arrangement, and was followed by Mr. YATES, who spoke briefly in favor of the bill as it came from the House.

Some colloquy ensued between Messrs. DOOLITTLE, TRUMBULL and POMEROY, the former endeavoring to show that the speeches of the two latter were inconsistent with and opposed to several provisions of the new Constitution, relating to the equality of the two races.

The amendment of Mr. HOWE was rejected without division.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN offered an amendment to Mr. DRAKE's, which was accepted by him, to the effect that no persons except Indians not taxed shall ever be denied the elective franchise or any other right on account of race or color.

An amendment was then offered by Mr. HENDERSON, providing in effect that no discrimination shall be made merely on account of race or color, but that the State may prescribe an educational qualification and provide separate schools for the two races, which was rejected—5 to 30.

Mr. DRAKE's amendment, as modified by Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, was then agreed to.

Mr. HENDRICKS offered an amendment as a substitute for the bill, in the form of a declaration that Arkansas having complied with Reconstruction laws, is entitled to re-admission to the Union. It was rejected—15 to 26.

Mr. FERRY then renewed his amendment offered last Saturday, to strike out all conditions to admission, which was also rejected—18 to 22.

The bill was then passed by 34 yeas to 8 nays, viz.: Messrs. Bayard, Buckalew, Doolittle, Hendricks, McCreery, Patterson of Tennessee, Saulsbury and Vickers; and the Senate at 7:05 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. KETCHAM presented a remonstrance from Messrs. MILTON, BAIN, and others, of Dover Plains, New-York, dealers in cigars, against the proposed increase of tax on cigars.

Mr. GRISWOLD presented a similar remonstrance on the part of the cigar dealers of Troy.

Mr. KELLEY presented a memorial of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, praying Congress to grant the requisite subsidy to complete the Kansas-Pacific Railroad.

Mr. MILLER presented petitions of six iron manufacturing firms and companies of Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, employing when in full operation, 1,196 workmen, but now employing only 626, setting forth that the industry of the country is paralyzed for want of efficient protection, and praying Congress to remedy the evil.

Mr. MOORHEAD presented several petitions of the citizens of his district, Pittsburg, Penn. One of them is from 91 manufacturing companies and firms, representing the labor of over 1,400 persons; one from 47 coal-mining companies, representing the labor of over 14,000 persons; one from 47 coal-mining companies, representing the labor of 3,860 men; others from glass manufacturers and workmen, showing the depressed condition of their business. All these petitions and remonstrances were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

BOUNTY ON FRUIT TREES.

Mr. NICHOLSON introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of allowing to be deducted from the gains, profits, and income of any person the cost of purchasing and planting peach and other fruit trees, which was adopted.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

The Speaker proceeded, as the business of the morning hour on Monday, to the call of States for bills and joint resolutions for reference only. Under the call, bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read twice, and referred as follows:

By Mr. BUTLER—Regulating the judicial proceedings in certain cases for the protection of officers and agents of the Government, and for the better defence of the Treasury against unlawful claims, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GETZ—To authorize the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Washington City to Cleveland, Ohio, by the nearest direct line, which was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

By Mr. EGGLESTON—Instructing the Secretary of War to procure the services of JOHN A. BINGHAM and BENJAMIN F. BUTLER to conduct the prosecution against JEFF. DAVIS, indicted for treason, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. VAN TRUMP—A joint resolution of the Ohio Legislature, protesting against the efforts to tamper with the members of the High Court of Impeachment, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. VAN TRUMP remarked that the joint resolution had been passed on the 16th of May, but had only reached him yesterday.

By Mr. MUNN—To construct a road to the National Cemetery of West Tennessee, which was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

By Mr. DRIGGS—To provide for specific duties on copper ore and regulus, imported into the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, extending the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal to Keeveenenan Bay, and making a grant of lands therefor, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. SAWYER—To authorize the front proprietors on the Menomonee River, in Michigan and Wisconsin, to have surveyed and entered the "Fast" lands of that river, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. PAINE—To relieve certain citizens (about twenty-five) of Mississippi from political disabilities, which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

By Mr. DONNELLY—To establish, under direction of the Secretary of State, agencies in Great Britain, Germany, Sweden and Norway, for the promotion of emigration to the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The preamble recites:

Whereas, The United States have grown to their present magnitude and power by reason, in a great degree, of the continued and increasing immigration of persons of foreign birth to the United States; and

Whereas, The present financial condition of the country makes it more than ever necessary to encourage and promote this great source of national wealth. Therefore, be it enacted, &c.

The first section provides for the appointment of one Commissioner for each of the following nations: Great Britain and Ireland, the North German Union, the Austrian Empire, and the Kingdoms of Norway and Sweden. These Commissioners shall collect and disseminate information as to the several States and Territories, so as to produce and protect emigration to the United States.

The second section provides for the salary of the Commissioners, and that they shall report annually to the Secretary of State.

The third section provides that any State or Territory may furnish books or pamphlets to the Commissioners to distribute among those contemplating emigrating to the United States.

The fourth section provides that the Commissioners, under the direction of the Secretary of State, may make arrangements with steamboat or railroad lines, to reduce the cost of the travel of emigrants to the United States, without cost, however, to the Government.

The fifth section provides that the Commissioners shall expose in their office in the cities where they are located, books, maps, and specimens of the agricultural, mineral and manufactured productions of the different States and Territories which solicit immigration.

By Mr. CLARK, of Kansas—Granting land to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from ——, Kansas, to Albuquerque and Santa Fé, New-Mexico, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. FLANDERS, of Washington Territory—To establish unpaid immigration agencies at Liverpool, Glasgow and Dublin, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. COBURN—To amend the Steamship Passenger act of Aug. 30, 1862, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio—To repeal the act of March 2, 1867, abolishing the office of Commissioner of Public Buildings, and vesting the care and custody of the same in the Superintendent appointed by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. DAWES—An addition to the act of March 26, 1804, for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

RESOLUTIONS.

The call of States for bills being completed, the remainder of the morning hour was occupied in calling the States for resolutions.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, offered a resolution to pay the clerks of the standing committees of the House the same per diem as clerks of like committees in the House. Laid on the table, on motion of Mr. RAUM.

MISS VINNIE REAM.

Mr. MORGAN offered a resolution in reference to the room in the Capitol recently occupied as a studio by VINNIE REAM, but now ordered to be used as a guard-room for the Capitol Police, and reciting a letter from that lady to the Sergeant-at-Arms, declaring that the removal of her model of Mr. LINCOLN would destroy it and her whole year's work, and therefore directing that the execution of the resolution of the 28th May on that subject be suspended.

Mr. COBB objected to the reading of Miss REAM's letter.

The Speaker ruled that the gentleman offering the resolution had the right to incorporate on it anything germain to it.

Mr. COBB (the resolution having been read) moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. FARNSWORTH asked Mr. COBB to withdraw his motion to lay on the table, in order that he might ask a question.

Mr. COBB declined doing so. The resolution was then laid on the table by yeas 61, nays 47.

THE PRISON IN THE CAPITOL.

Mr. VAN TRUMP introduced the following:

Whereas, By a former order of this House certain rooms in the basement of the Capitol are now being fitted up as a prison house or bastile for the incarceration of free born but deluded American citizens, who yet have the unparalleled audacity to dare to claim the absolute privilege of constitutional guarantees and laws; and

Whereas Also, it is essentially important that said prison of the House should be strong and well secured in order to prevent the escape of such contumacious and dangerous State prisoners; and

Whereas, Also it is the duty of the public lawgivers also to preserve the consistency and symmetry of history, and to adopt kindred means to sustain the public order, and insure the safety of the public weal in accordance with the precedents and practices of former and coincident periods in the history of popular liberty; therefore be it thereby

Resolved, &c., That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to enter into negotiations with the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association for the purchase of a well-known historical key, now in possession of the said Association of Mount Vernon, and formerly used in turning the bolts of the French Bastile in Paris during the mild and humanitarian administration of French affairs in 1793, and that the same, if so purchased, shall be used in the said new Capitol Prison, now being fitted up as aforesaid.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, objected to its reception, and it was not received.

Mr. WILSON, of Ohio, offered a resolution to allow newspapers to be remailed without additional postage within twenty days of publication. Referred to Post Office Committee.

Mr. BECK offered a preamble and resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the arrest and imprisonment of WILLIAM D. CHIPLEY and other citizens of Columbus, Ga., by the military authorities.

Mr. KELLEY objected, and the resolution, therefore, went over under the rule.

Mr. ARNETT offered a resolution directing the Committee on the Treatment of Union Prisoners to investigate the facts connected with the recent murder of two ex-Federal soldiers, HENRY FITZPATRICK and Mr. LINCOLN, in Maury County, Tenn. Adopted.

Mr. MULLINS offered a resolution calling for information as to dismissals from and appointments in the Treasury Department since Jan. 1, 1868.

Mr. HOLMAN objected, and the resolution went over under the rule.

CAPITOL CLOCKS.

Mr. NIBLACK offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Buildings to inquire into the practicability of connecting the clocks of the halls of the House and Senate with the clock of the Astronomical Observatory. Adopted.

Mr. KERR offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting by law Members and Senators from appearing as counsel before any Committee of either House, or any Court in the District of Columbia, in matters on which they may have to act as legislators. Referred.

Mr. JULIAN offered a resolution calling on the President for information as to the lands of the Osage Indians. Adopted.

Mr. HOLMAN offered a resolution declaring that in the judgment of the House, the bonds and other securities of the United States ought to be taxed for national purposes, in amount substantially equal to the average tax imposed on property in the several States for local purposes, in such manner as may substantially equalize taxation, the tax to be deducted from the coupons as they become due, and directing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill for that purpose.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, asked Mr. HOLMAN to modify the resolution so as to instruct the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the propriety of doing this.

Mr. HOLMAN declined to do so. The previous question was not seconded, and the morning hour having expired the resolution went over until next Monday.

THE RIGHTS OF CITIZENS.

The resolution offered by Mr. ELDRIDGE last Monday insisting on the right of citizens to be protected from unreasonable search and seizure of their private papers and on which he had moved to suspend the rules, came up, and the House refused to suspend the rules by a vote of yeas 29, nays 95, and the resolution was not received.

A DAILY RECESS.

Mr. SCHENCK moved that after to-day the House take a recess each day from 4:30 to 7:30, which was agreed to.

THE NEW TAX BILL.

The House then, at 1:30 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. POMEROY in the chair, and took up the Tax bill.

Mr. SCHENCK addressed the House. He said: Mr. Chairman, a great deal that I may have to say on this project of a law which we have now placed before the House and the country, I shall reserve for the debate that will necessarily arise on the various amendments that may be offered, and points made in the progress of its consideration and discussion. The bill is long—the longest, perhaps, ever submitted to Congress in the form of a single act. But the gentlemen must not be alarmed on that account. It need not occupy much time in disposing of it at all, in proportion to that length. The long and patient labor of the Committee on Ways and Means will be found to have abridged in considerable degree, I think, the labor of this Committee. Gentlemen will please to observe the title of this bill. It tells truly and successfully the character and extent of our work. It is a bill to reduce into one act and to amend the laws relating to internal taxes. When the Committee on Ways and Means at this session entered first on the task of considering what legislation might be required in relation to internal taxes, it was with the expectation—an expectation shared in, probably, by most of the members around me—that their attention and their labor might be confined to changes of some parts of the law to meet generally the altered condition of things in the country, and particularly to satisfy the reasonable desire of the people. Some of the industrial interests had been heavily burdened under the necessities of a state of war, from which a portion, at least, of those burdens might now be lifted. Added to this was the conviction of an evident need for more ingenious devices and more vigorous provisions to prevent or punish the sadly, dreadfully increasing growth and boldness of fraud, the practices of taxpayers and of officials—practices which were threatening, if unchecked, to rob the Government of a large proportion of the revenue, legitimately accruing, and needed for its uses. It was apparent, however, that our work, to be thorough, could not stop with such partial accomplishments. The present laws relating to internal revenue are embraced in twenty-five different acts, spreading through the statute book from August, 1861, to the present session. These acts in succession enlarge, restrict, modify, repeal, and, not unfrequently, repeat or contradict much of what goes before, so that the whole mass of them, if not chaotic, are, at least, in many respects, anything but clear and easy to be understood by the people who are to obey, or the officers who are to enforce them. The obstructions are only in a degree removed by interpretations and regulations. I beg to be understood, in speaking thus, as not meaning to imply any disparagement of the work of any former Committee or former Congress. Internal taxation was an experiment, a necessity on which we were driven, and it was not to be expected that a new system should be built up and adapted to the business and habits of our country and people hastily and under the pressure of circumstances without its being in many respects imperfect in form, if not crude in substance. So we found it. I do not for a moment pretend to claim perfection for the bill before you, and by which we have sought to remedy some of these defects and evils in the existing law, but we have done the best we could with these views of what it was our duty to attempt. The Internal Revenue laws, prepared at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, contains 141 pages of closely printed matter. The pamphlet edition of the bill we present shows 124 pages; but allowing for the differences in the width of the print, the contents perhaps are about the same; this is owing to the fact that while we have codified and very much compressed and abridged what is now in the law, we have also added a great number of new provisions that seemed necessary for effective legislation. Having said this much in regard to the general scope of the labor and the spirit in which we have conducted it, I will now proceed, Mr. Chairman, to make some brief explanations and analyses of the bill we are considering, so as to give the gentlemen some idea of its structure and its most material points in which it differs from the present law. The key note of one great change, which we propose and which pervades and distinguishes our bill throughout, is to be found in the first and immediately succeeding sections. We propose, it will be seen, to make the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue an independent Department. By this I do not mean a department with an officer at its head who is to be expected under the usage of the Government to be invited to the Cabinet councils of the President, but one rather like the Department of Agriculture with a chief, styled not a Secretary, but a Commissioner. The provisions which follow immediately after this will make our purpose obvious. We desire to give this independent character to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in order not only to mark and secure his own responsibility and accountability for the conduct and management of all affairs in the Department, but to enable him under the Constitution, as head of a Department, to appoint all of his subordinates, for whom and whose conduct also we intend he shall be in the fullest degree responsible. No one could have studied or observed, even in the most casual way, the working of our Internal Revenue system, without having been forced to the conclusion that the greatest present evil under which we labor and that which contributes most to defeat the collection of our taxes, is the dishonest character of the officials employed, and when remedies for these are sought the impossibility of finding anybody responsible for the appointment of such agents, or for their conduct. In short, there is no head to the establishment, or perhaps it would be more true to say that worse than that, it is a triple-headed monster. We have the President, Secretary of the Treasury, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to look to—all and each, in fact—neither of them acknowledging full responsibility. What is the consequence? Taxpayers commit frauds, officers connive at them. Often they even give actual assistance in the stealing that is going on. Complaints are made; the Commissioner replies that he has no power over these officers to remove the thieves and appoint honest men, because selections are made through the Secretary of the Treasury and the President. The Secretary, if appealed to, explains that he can do nothing but advise the President, and shelters himself in that way. The President interposes both the Secretary and the Commissioner between himself and the people; and the simple result of it all is that the whole country is looking on. The stealing is not stopped, but proceeds, growing worse and worse, and the scoundrels bolder and bolder from day to day, until the whole aggregate of evil is appalling; and it has become a question, who rules the country?—whether its proper Constitutional authorities, or gangs of tobacco thieves and a whisky ring?

Mr. SCHENCK went on to say that a writer in the New-York *Evening Post* had charged that the Committee on Ways and Means and its Chairman were assuming to be king makers in giving such great powers to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The writer illustrated his argument by reference to section 10. That was an unfortunate illustration, for it so happened that was one of the sections copied from the existing law. If the House should refuse to confer this power on the Commissioners, then he would ask the House to confer it on the Secretary of the Treasury without the intervention of the Commissioner; or on the President without the intervention of either the Secretary or the Commissioner; or somebody who would be held to account for what is done and for what is omitted in a matter so vital as the raising of revenue honestly, fairly, and without fraud and robbery. There was, in fact, no head now; there was a triple-headed monster—the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Commissioner. And another element of division of power was the necessity of procuring confirmation by the Senate of officers of the Revenue. Between the President, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner there was such a division of responsibility that nothing was done. If the President, the Secretary and the Commissioner were all right, then there was another body in the Senate where fault might exist or not, acting on the recommendation made through the proper channels. He did not say it was so; but he said that from the divided responsibility and want of accord between them, there was no proper officers to collect the revenue, and therefore stealing went on. These facts tended to illustrate the proposition that the country had an establishment without a responsible head, and that the law would never be executed or the taxes collected until the system was reduced to a concentrated responsibility. The Committee had settled down on the conclusion that the true way to get the taxes collected was to impose responsibility on one officer strongly empowered and armed for the purpose, and to hold him to the strictest account for everything he shall do under such circumstances, that all public observations and all watchfulness of the law may be concentrated upon him. He admitted that great power was conferred by the bill on an executive officer; not much greater, however, than is now exercised by the Collector of Customs at New-York. It was great power to be conferred on any officer and yet it would be found that in the different provisions of the bill the Committee had taken great care to hold the Commissioner to the closets accountability.

Mr. SCHENCK proceeded to show what the effect of the bill would have on the cost of collection, and stated that the bill proposed to abolish the system of tobacco and whisky inspectors paid by the distillers and manufacturers, and to have their duty performed by storekeepers, to be paid by the Government. The saving in the aggregate cost of collection, he estimated at $689,970. The Committee had matured a system of supervision. Instead of special agents, the Committee propose that in every judicial district there should be a supervisor of internal revenue. But, instead of being a wandering officer, he should be a responsible man, properly paid by the Government, having a fixed office, and whose duty it should be to supervise, look after, attend to, and report upon the conduct of all local revenue officers within the District. Even he, however, would have to refer the case for final action to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; and thus the system of responsibility from the head of the department downward was to be maintained. As to manufactures, he said that the policy of the Committee accorded with the general policy indicated by Congress in the passage of the act of March 31, last, and with the fourth resolution in the Chicago platform. That act, however, exempted breadstuffs and manufactured lumber; but he gave his friends from the Northwest notice that this bill omitted that exemption. All manufactures were to be treated, not with reference to the particular things produced, but with reference to the capital which they employ, what they do with it, and how much they succeed in producing and disposing of. The Committee had made the tax on sales, as to the great body of manufactures, one-fifth of one per cent. As to the exemptions that were to be made in manufactures, that would be a matter, he said, to discuss hereafter. Following out an idea contained in a resolution reported by the Committee of Ways and Means in January last, the Committee had exempted from the general tax the one-fifth of one per cent. on manufactures of certain luxuries, as for instance the manufacture of fine confectionery. Those were charged one-sixteenth of one per cent. on all over $5,000. Ornamental jewelry the Committee had charged one per cent. on all over $5,000; and on gold and silver wares, fire arms and pianos, the Committee had charged one-half of one per cent.; on billiard tables and playing cards the Committee had charged one per cent. on the amount manufactured. The idea of the Committee was that while they adopted the general system of placing a tax on sales on manufactures very low, certain articles used only by those who are wealthy ought to bear a heavier tax; and on those articles the Committee had placed more than on the ordinary manufactures of the country. In regard to special tax, the special tax on hotels was graduated so that large hotels like the Astor House, the Fifth Avenue, and Willard's Hotels, should be taxed much larger in proportion than small hotels. In regard to foreign brokers, he said, there is a class of gentlemen who come from Europe and who take rooms at the Astor House, Metropolitan Hotel, or some other hotel in New-York or Philadelphia who have no office where they can be taxed, but who with samples negotiate for the sales of millions of property. These men have never paid any tax upon their sales, and we have, therefore, provided as a measure of protection to the regular dealers of the country, that while a commercial broker, known as such, and responsible as such, pay his $22 special tax, one of these foreign commercial brokers, who keeps no office or place of business, and who escape payment on their sales, shall pay for their special tax $5,000, and shall be put into the Penitentiary, if they are found exercising their vocation without paying the tax. I now, said he, touch briefly upon the subject—the tax on distilled spirits. We have provided that retailers shall be classified, and shall pay according to the amount of their business, $25, $50, $100, $200, $1,000, severally, for their license; and we have defined a retail dealer to be not one who sells a certain amount of liquor, but who sells liquor in quantities less than one quart, and who sells to be drunk on the premises. Wholesale liquor-dealers pay at this time one-tenth of one per cent. on all sales above $50,000. We pro

(*Continued on Eighth Page.*)

CHINA.

Up the Chu-Kiang—Whampo-Swampo—A Floating Population—Canton and its Curios—The American Missions—A Sunday in Macao.

I.

Hong Kong, Tuesday, March 10, 1868.

The boats of the Hong Kong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company, familiarly known as the American line, leave nothing to be desired on the part of those patronizing them, nor, indeed, I may say, *en passant*, by those owning them. This Company was organized in 1865, with a capital of $750,000, to run a line of steamers between Hong Kong and Canton, and between Hong Kong and Macao. They commenced operations with three steamers, which number, in 1866, was increased to five. Direct communication between Canton and Macao not proving remunerative, has been discontinued by this Company, their steamer withdrawn, and an independent steamer now makes tri-weekly trips. At the outstart the Company had warm opposition in this trade from the well-known house of Russell & Co., but by an arrangement effected last year with that firm this Company are now in undisputed possession of this valuable trade, and, to judge by their report, recently published, are fairly "coining money." They claim to have carried during 1867 342,553 Chinese passengers, 11,558 Europeans, and treasure to the amount of $9,211,350, upon which the Company has one-eighth per cent. In addition to this they have transported during the same period 13,000 chests of opium. Upon this business the Company has netted a profit of $150,000, equal to 27½ per cent. upon their paid-up capital of $562,500—a fair showing, surely, for two short steamboat routes, aggregating but 150 miles in length, and operated by but three steamers; and yet this forms but a small fraction of the passenger and treasure traffic between these points.

Leaving Hong Kong on the "Kin-Kiang" at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 28th ult., we reached Whampoa soon after 10 o'clock. *En route* nothing of more than ordinary interest presents itself until the steamer passes the island of Ling-Ting, famous in the early colonial days as an anchorage for contraband opium traders, when the Bogue Forts rise to view. The blocks of granite which still lay about A-Mung-Hoy Point, mark the destruction caused by the guns of the British squadron in 1856. Beyond these now dilapidated fortifications the river banks assume the character and appearance of alluvial flats, cultivated to a great extent with rice and sugar cane, reminding me of pictures to memory dear in the Sunny South far away. The banks of the Savannah River and of the Mississippi between Baton Rouge and the Balize are here reproduced with surprising distinctness. Several of these wonderful structures, called "Pagodas," are now seen for the first time since leaving the coast, crowning the summits of the surrounding hills, and, following the course of the river, which here curves to the West, the eye rests upon the forest of junk masts which surround Whampoa.

"Whampo-a-a!" as the mate bawls it. "Whampo-Swampo," as occasional visitors call it. But, under whatever name, there's no mistaking it, for it enjoys the distinction of being unlike any other place I ever saw, unless it be Cairo or Napoleon when the Ohio or Mississippi is "up." Here we have a genuine piece of China—rather common ware, but real China, nevertheless. The little, squalid, hybrid, amphibious-looking settlement opposite, which the "big Melican boat," as the natives call our walking-beam steamer, stops awhile to put off and take on passengers, dignified with the name of Bambootown, is filthy and repulsive beyond description. The tenements are, certainly, unlike anything to be found elsewhere, in the air on the earth or in the water under the earth. The inmates are literally bound to the stake, if not to be burned, as of old, to be drowned. These huts stand on stilts or piles, and as the doors, windows and chimneys are all wide open and face the river, an excellent opportunity is afforded the river traveler of studying the domestic economy of Messrs. J. C. & Co.

The bulk of the population, and such a population as only China can produce, seemed to be a floating one, living in their san-pans, (literally three plank boats,) and having much the best of Whampo-Swampo with all their household goods and gods and ducks around them. Though born on the water and accustomed thus to float through life, as it were, on the bosom of their maternal stream, they are by no means proof against nautical disaster. The typhoon of 1862, which swept the river from Canton to Hong Kong, drowned 40,000 of these poor people in one day, and they and their chopsticks and joss-sticks, tamtams, flower pots and ducks found a watery grave together.

At Whampoa I was joined by my old friend, Capt. Nector, of the *Emeu*, and together we made the ascent of the river, arriving in Canton early the following morning.

He who would see Canton intelligently must needs take a guide. While there I learnt that a Yorkshireman—the same who had relieved the monotony of our long voyage from the Straits in washing his clothes and in figuring out on a slate, with the aid of an old gazetteer, the precise cost of living in the various cities of the world—had dispensed with the services of the ordinary *vade mecum*, and had set out on his tour armed only with a sun topee, an umbrella and a piece of chalk, with which last he managed, so it is alleged, to make the entire circuit of the city, drawing arrow's heads and N. B.'s on the street corners as he went along; but as he hasn't been heard of since, it is probable that he is still wandering about in the byways of that city, or chow-chowing with some hospitable Chinaman. After a backwoods and city experience of over twenty years, during which I have blazed more trees and noted more shop and street signs and names than Sherwood Forest, the Calavaras Grove and the London Directory put together contain, I maintain that this plan won't work. Chalk isn't "just the cheese" in Canton and cannot be relied on. Neither, I am sorry to say, can Bradshaw, whose companionship is almost as dear to an Englishman as his umbrella. The editor of *Bradshaw's Guide to China* seems to have thrown his material together with a looseness that must consign many of his credulous, confiding countrymen to hopeless lunacy. After Bradshaw, chalk and finger posts must indeed be a happy relief. My friend from Yorkshire has probably had a taste of Bradshaw and is on the mend.

Canton, beside being one of the largest, has the credit among Europeans of being the wealthiest, best built, and cleanest city in China. It is a walled city, in fact it is doubly walled, having an inner and outer wall. These walls form the most attractive thoroughfares of the city as they afford some of the best views of street life. The "lions" of the place, however, if we except those hideous, large-headed, open-jawed monstrosities in stone which grin and glower upon the by-passer at every street corner, and from every "yamun," are the temples, gates, pagodas, gardens, bazaars, junks, flower boats and the prisons. The parade and execution grounds, when the "show" is on, are also among the sights at Canton. The "factory site," once so famous, has long been lost in the changes which followed the capture of the city in 1857, and Shamien, bristling with granite front, and resplendent with green, grassy lawns and graveled walks, is now the favorite rendezvous of the European merchants.

Among the many pleasant reminiscences which I have of my four days' stay in Canton is a visit which I made to the American chapel. I went in company with Rev. C. F. Preston, of the American Presbyterian Mission, whose labors in Canton have extended over a period of nearly seventeen years. Under his hospitable roof I passed my first night in Canton, and next day we sallied out to see the city. His chapel is in Treasury-street, so named because it contains the yamun, or official residence of the Treasurer, who is also the Commissioner of Finance and Civil Administration, second in rank to the Governor-General or Viceroy of Quang-Tung and Guang-si. Here we found assembled a congregation of about 200 Chinese, consisting of tradesmen, mechanics, with a numerous admixture of the street laborers and coolies. Mr. Preston is an excellent Chinese scholar, and his discourse, which lasted about half an hour, was listened to with great attention. He holds a service in this chapel seven times each week, and performs a large amount of other duty connected with the mission. The Protestant missions, as the first in China, are of no little interest; but, for some reason, they appear less successful than others since established in other parts of the Empire. Amoy was the first place to manifest decided results, and it still continues to occupy the first place. Foochow and Ningpo subsequently were the objects of attention, but success there has not been so marked and decided as at Amoy. The very reason which has thus far kept the Chinese from professing Christianity may hereafter be expected to act as an aid in the progress of the truth. They cling together in following the traditions of the past, and they will cling together in the changes which are hastening in the future. The reasons for such belief are clearly set forth in a communication I have received from Mr. Preston on the subject, which I inclose, together with a tabulated statement of the missions as they are now organized.

"The missionaries of the various nationalities and denominations work together most harmoniously. There is a bimonthly Conference for mutual benefit and discussion. Among other results of it is a Chinese newspaper published under its patronage weekly, which is nearly self-supporting. It sells for two cash, or one-fifth of a cent a sheet. It is believed that in friendly conference other parts of mission work may be performed in the same way, under the patronage of the Conference, and union to a degree attained which will give strength.

There is a class of native helpers growing up which will soon be an important element to be estimated. The schools are yet quite primary for the most part. This is not owing to any difficulty in finding pupils, but solely to that fact that no thorough system has been attempted. There is a Government school connected in part with the Customs service, where about thirty boys of much promise are taught English and the rudiments of science. It is one of a number to be found at Foochou, Shanghae and Pekin. It would be wise for those who are in earnest for the good of this great Empire to inaugurate a system of Christian scientific education. It is already receiving the attention of no small number of people.

The work of missions is by no means confined to the City of Canton. The German missionaries labor specially in the country districts in the interior, and all have commenced to labor in the country from Canton as a centre—in some cases to the extremities of the Province. This branch of the work will be likely to increase every year. I am sorry that I cannot furnish you with the statistics of this part of the work.

The hospital (Dr. Kerr's Medical Hospital,) commends itself as a most important agency. I am convinced that other efforts for alleviating misery would be no less important. The people at Canton do not present evidences of such poverty as many other places, but there is still room for the exercise of Christian charity and providing for physical destitution.

Profession of Christianity has ever been connected in its first proclamation in every country with difficulty in this respect—loss of employment and property; and among other things, keeping the Sabbath is connected with much inconvenience.

The number of missionaries may seem large, but when the facts are considered it dwindles to a very little band. Preaching, teaching, preparing matter for the Press, and all in an acquired tongue. Many of those in the field have lately come, others are feeble in health. To human sight the means employed are utterly inadequate for so high expectations. But faith in Christianity as Divine is full of hope, and glad in the first fruits and foretastes of future success."

Statistics of Protestant Missions at Canton, China, March, 1868.

	Established.	Out Stations.	Chapels	Boarding Schools	Do. Pupils	Boys' Day Schools	Do. Pupils	Girls do.	Do. Pupils	Native Preachers	Colporteurs	Bible Women	Church Members	Average Number of Daily Hearers in Chapel
London Society	1807	3	3			2	50			2			56	300
American Presbyt'n.	1844		5	1	6	5	100	1	20	4	5	1	34	500*
Canton Baptist	1844		1							3			8	
Amer. S. B. Con.	1846	2	5			1	30			3	6	2	108	200
English Weslyan	1852	3	6			3	225	2	35	2	4	2	47	300
Am. Union Pres.	1860		1											100
Rev. D. Vrooman			1							1†				
Total		8	22	1	6	11	405	3	55	15	15	5	273	1,400

* These are schools and colporteurs, but no station, Rev. J. J. Roberts returned home, and now mostly in the hands of Chinese.

† Self-supported.

The Am. B. C. F. M., established in 1830, has given up Canton, but occupies Foochow, Tientsin and Pekin. The German missionaries labor in the country, and I am sorry that I have not the statistics.

E. H. H.

The New-Orleans City Finances.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, May 27.

Matter of the discrepancy said to exist between the City Comptroller and Treasurer, amounting to $42,200 in city notes, has been made the subject of a report on the part of the Finance Committee of the Board of Assistant Aldermen. The Committee say that they examined the receipts now held by the Comptroller against the Treasurer, which are signed by the usual employe of the Treasurer. The Treasurer, it appears, refuses to sign for $41,000, because he knew nothing about the receipts given. The Committee close their reports by recommending the employment of experts to make a thorough examination of the books of the Treasurer and Comptroller. The suggestions of the Committee were adopted.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Proposed Widening of Broadway from Seventeenth to Fifty-ninth-streets—Strong Objections to the Project.

The Councilmanic Committee having under consideration the resolution to widen Broadway from Seventeenth-street to Fifty-ninth-street, so as to make it 150 feet in width, held an adjourned meeting yesterday, Mr. Hart in the chair.

As on the previous occasion a very large number of property owners were present, nearly all of whom expressed the most decided opposition to the project.

Mr. B. L. Solomons, said he would like very much to know who initiated the project to widen Broadway, and what their object is. The idea of making any business street 150 feet in width was preposterous. The Bowery and many other streets and avenues are already far too wide for business purposes.

Mr. John M. Bixby said he owns half a block in Broadway, near Thirtieth-street. The widening of Broadway might possibly beautify it, but certainly would not increase its value as a business street. The streets of London and Paris are much narrower than those of New-York, and in Paris where they had been widened the business houses had left them. The workingmen of Paris are to-day cursing the Emperor for tearing down their dwellings and driving them outside the city for shelter. Mr. Bixby referred to the inconvenient manner in which our street railroad tracks are laid, and said that a rail is now being used in Paris which obviates all objections to a street railroad track.

Mr. Whitbeck asked whether the Corporation Counsel had been consulted in this matter. He had himself examined the law, and he was convinced the Common Council had no power to widen Broadway, even if so disposed. The Legislature many years ago appointed a Commission to lay out the streets above Fourth-street, and in 1811 the Commissioners presented a map and report to the Legislature. This map and report had been confirmed, and it was declared that the plan there laid down should be final and unalterable. The Common Council, therefore, could not interfere in the matter.

Councilman Hart thought the Common Council had the power to widen, if not to lay out streets above Fourth-street.

Mr. John S. Masterson, who owns one-half a block in Broadway, near Fifty-third-street, thought it would add to the value of the street to widen it. It should also be straightened. A railroad in it would also improve it. He thought it should be 100 feet in width. He accused those who opposed the widening of the street of doing so from entirely selfish motives. Mr. Arkenburgh, he said, who had strongly opposed the measure before the Committee, had in Albany endeavored to get a bill through to open the circle at Broadway and Fifty-third-street. In the latter case no expense would have fallen on Mr. Arkenburgh.

Mr. Peter Gilsey, owner of 1,000 feet on Broadway, said, if widened, the street would be destroyed for business purposes. Let the Committee look at the Bowery and Fourth-avenue for the effects of a very wide street.

Mr. Constable said if a street is over 100 feet wide its value for business purposes is destroyed. He had done business for many years on Canal-street, and for business purposes he considered the street a failure. Those who desired to have Broadway widened are holders of property above the Central Park, and they very naturally wish to have a wide avenue to their property.

Mr. R. H. Arkenburgh said he owned property in Broadway, near Fifty-ninth-street. He denied, as had been alleged, that he ever went to Albany to lobby any bill. He would like to have Broadway made 100 feet wide from Forty-second-street up.

Mr. Josiah Jex, owner of 496 feet in Broadway, objected to the proposed widening of the street, and doubted whether the City Council have any power in the matter.

Mr. Hammond advocated the measure. He thought we should look to the future wants of the City. The street would have to be widened at some time or other.

Mr. James Slevin hoped Broadway would be let alone.

Several other gentlemen expressed strong objections to having the street widened, and the Committee then adjourned.

Board of Aldermen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. Coman in the Chair.

A remonstrance against the paving of Warren-street from Broadway to West-street with Brown & Miller pavement, was received and referred.

A resolution to pave Twenty-third-street from Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River, was laid over.

The Croton Aqueduct Department was requested to state why the work of paving Second-avenue from Sixty-third-street upward had been suspended.

A resolution was presented to provide Richard O'Brien with a badge and stave of office, he having been declared by the Supreme Court a member of the Board of Councilmen for 1865.

Mr. Norton said he could not see what use Mr. O'Brien could have for a badge and stave of office as he has no official business to transact, and had never even taken his seat in the Board of Councilmen. It was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

A resolution to permit the Supreme Court to make temporary use of the chamber of the Board of Aldermen was adopted, notwithstanding the strenuous objections of Mr. Norton.

A resolution to flag One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Sixth-avenue to Mount Morris square, with Fisk concrete pavement, was laid over.

The resolution to rescind all resolutions to lay Belgian pavement was amended so as to exclude all resolutions under which contracts have been awarded.

An ordinance redividing the City into election districts was adopted, and the Board adjourned to 2 P. M. to-day.

German Catholic Central Union.

The meeting of this body for the transaction of business was commenced yesterday afternoon, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, in the Bowery, and will continue to-day and to-morrow, when the final adjournment will take place. Mr. John Amend, of St. Louis, Mo., presided. The delegates, of whom about 300 were present from all parts of the United States, conducted their proceedings in the German language. The various delegations presented their credentials, and the meeting was declared to be duly organized, after which the meeting adjourned till to-day. The hall in which the meeting was held was gaily decorated with American and German flags, and on the walls were banners bearing the coats of arms of the several States. Many ladies were present. This organization was formed thirteen years ago in Baltimore, with a view to uniting German Roman Catholics into a benevolent society, which should take the place of all secret organizations for benevolent purposes, to which the Church is altogether opposed. It has spread widely, and to-day has branches in all parts of the country.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Personating a Detective Officer.—Mr. Robert Brannan arrived in this City from Baltimore, a day or two since, in search of employment. Having expended all his funds, he obtained food and lodging at the Weldon Hotel, in Broadway, leaving his watch as security for payment. Yesterday morning Brannan was accosted by a stranger, who asked where he came from, where he was going, what he intended doing in the City, and several other impudent questions. Brannan innocently answered all queries propounded by the stranger, adding the fact of his depositing the watch and chain. The unknown gave his name as Edward E. Turner, and represented himself as a detective. He demanded the receipt given by the hotel clerk for the watch and chain, and on obtaining it made an attempt to arrest Brannan, saying, "I'll take care of you and restore your watch." Brannan finally suspected the character of the man, and pursued him a short distance, finally securing his arrest by Officer Worden, of the Second Precinct. When the prisoner was arraigned before Justice Hogan, Turner was held for trial in default of bail.

Another Caution to Boatmen.—Three persons, named Frank Hartman, George E. Vorwich and Wm. Witner, were arrested this afternoon (May 31) for violation of the Quarantine laws in going alongside of the bark *Marco Polo*, at present detained at Quarantine. They all pleaded ignorance of the law, and as this was their first offence they were dismissed with a reprimand by the Health Officer, and admonished that for the future the Quarantine authorities will strictly enforce the law in all cases where persons are caught boarding or holding communication with vessels before they have passed the limits of the upper Quarantine anchorage at Bedloe's Island.

Malicious Destruction of Property.—John Hoey, Lewis Cook, John Tobin and Mery Fletcher were arrested yesterday by Officer Broughton, of the Fourteenth Ward, on a charge of burglary. It appears that when Mr. Francis McGovern, of No. 202 Hester-street, opened his place, he discovered that a burglarious entrance thereto had been effected, and that the bungs of several barrels of whisky and a pipe of gin had been drawn, the liquor being left to run on the floor—the depth being four inches when he opened the door—causing him to sustain a loss of $800. The prisoners were not connected with the case by direct evidence, but they were committed by Justice Hogan.

Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad.—The lessees of this railroad started another daily train to run from New-York to Long Branch and Tom's River and return the same day. The *Jesse Hoyt* will leave Pier No. 30 North River at 9 o'clock A. M., connecting with the Long Branch and Tom's River Express at Port Monmouth at 10:20 A. M. This same express train will leave Tom's River at 1:40 P. M., and Long Branch at 3 o'clock P. M. of the same day, arriving in New-York at 5:15 P. M. This additional train will give new life to business in South Jersey.

A Modern Jack Sheppard.—On Sunday afternoon Jonathan Whitehead, aged 17, was arrested by the Sixteenth Precinct Police, on a charge of burglary, and he was confined in one of the cells of the Twentieth-street Police Station. During the night Whitehead made his escape by using a piece of the bunk as a lever and a piece of wood as a fulcrum, by which means he so lifted the door as to make it swing open. The young scamp then made his way to the yard and disappeared over the fence. He has not yet been recaptured.

Dangerous Blasting.—Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock two large stones fell on the skylight of No. 845 Broadway, where Pauwel's painting, "The New Republic," is now on exhibition. Had it not been for the thickness of the glass of the skylight, the painting would probably have been ruined. It appeared that for some time past some workmen had been engaged blasting rocks in the rear of the above premises. The authorities should see to it that proper care is taken to prevent a recurrence of such an accident.

Exhibition of Statuary.—There is now on exhibition at Somerville's Salesrooms, No. 37 Nassau-street, a fine collection of Carara marble statuary, alabaster statuettes, vases and mosaic work, imported by F. Zanoni & Co., and well worthy a visit. Among the finer pieces of this collection are a fine copy of the Venus of Carara, Flora by Franchi, a Dancing Girl by Celli, Contending Cupids, and a Venus de Medici by Casoni. The collection throughout is the finest imported this season.

Tammany Society.—A regular meeting of the Tammany Society was held last evening at Nos. 114 and 116 East Thirteenth-street, John T. Hoffman, Grand Sachem, presiding. The meeting, as usual, was held with closed doors. Ex-Judge Pierrepont, Richard B. Conolly, Emanuel B. Hart and Peter B. Sweeney were installed as Sachems, and after the transaction of some other business not of a public nature, the meeting adjourned.

An Officer Assaulted.—John Mayhew, an officer of the Twenty-second Precinct, was attacked on Sunday night by a gang of rowdies, on the corner of Forty-third-street and Tenth-avenue, because he ordered them away. He arrested one of the gang, who was subsequently rescued by his companions. The officer received several severe cuts and bruises.

Collision.—The sloop *Wasp*, from Rondout, loaded with coal, came into collision on Sunday, in the East River, with the ferry-boat *Union*, having her bowsprit and boom carried away, causing a damage of $500. The steamer was slightly damaged. Nobody was hurt.

Fatal Fall.—Coroner Schirmer held an inquest yesterday, at No. 132 Chrystie-street, over the body of Josephine Gartley, aged 2½ years, who died from the effects of injuries received a few weeks ago by a fall into the cellar of the same premises. In rendering a verdict of accidental death, the jury took occasion to censure the proprietor of the building for his neglect to secure the cellar entrance.

Temperance Meeting.—A public temperance meeting will be held in the Alexander Presbyterian Church, in Seventh-avenue, near Eighteenth-street, this evening. Mr. Wm. Mackenzie, Worthy Patriarch of St. Andrew's Division, No. 300, S. of T., will preside, and a number of good speakers will address the audience.

The St. Cloud Hotel.—A reception was given at the St. Cloud Hotel, corner of Forty-second-street and Broadway, last evening, previous to the formal opening of that establishment. The house, which is entirely new, is under the charge of Mr. D. P. Peters.

Accommodation for Up-town Residents.—For the better accommodation of up-town residents the evening Albany and Troy line of steamers will land hereafter at West Thirty-fourth-street, touching that point at 6¼ P. M.

Barnum on Money Getting.—Mr. P. T. Barnum will repeat his interesting and instructive lecture on "Money Getting," this evening at Greenpoint.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Mayor Kalbfleisch's Budget for 1869.—The joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors met yesterday, Mayor Kalbfleisch in the chair. The Mayor presented his budget of expenses for 1869, which included the following items: Principal city debt, $149,929 50; interest on city debt, $677,687 50; parks, $68,400; Gowanus, $17,400; Fire Department, $170,933 88; Police, $576,553 35; schools, $632,100; general purposes, $572,500; salaries, $240,000; cleaning of streets, $87,750; total, $3,193,254 18. This amount is $230,000 less than that called for last year. The Mayor observes that "the rapidity with which additional city bonds are being constantly thrust on the market, under the provisions of various acts of special legislation, explains the demand for $200,000 more of interest this year than last, representing an addition to the city debt, within one year, of nearly three millions of dollars." The Mayor says that the Health Board extorts from the city over $37,000 a year, whereas the same duties only cost $2,000 under the old system. He adds: "It is enough to sadden and discourage any citizen who desires to see our city prosper and flourish to find that the power of the State, through its Legislature, can be invoked to defraud our taxpayers, as is done through the instrumentality of legislation which fastens such imposition as this upon us, beyond the power of the elected local authorities to alleviate its exactions." He further says the policemen who now cost $1,200 a year each could be hired by the city authorities for two-thirds of that amount. To meet the total sum of the estimates of the various Departments about $160,000 will be derived from revenues. A discussion followed the reading of the budget, which resulted in a resolution to print 1,000 copies, 300 of which are to be in German.

Kings County Supervisors.—The Board of Supervisors of Kings County met yesterday afternoon, Supervisor Osborn presiding. A communication from the Superintendents of the Poor asking the Board to authorize the County Treasurer to borrow $75,000 to pay for the introduction of gas, enlarging the kitchen and buildings and operating-room to the Hospital at Flatbush, was referred to the Law Committee, with power to send for persons and papers, to investigate the expenditures and their legality. The application of the Park Commissioners for $13,600 was referred to the Committee on General Taxes. It was resolved that the salary of Mr. Cole, the gentleman decided to be Superintendent of the Poor, *vice* Kirby, by the Supreme Court, be $2,800 per annum from Jan. 1, 1867. After the transaction of some other items of routine business, the Board adjourned.

McCormick, the Wife Murderer.—Alonzo McCormick, the young man who killed his wife on Saturday morning, and attempted to kill himself afterward, is still alive. His parents are now attending to his wants at the house where the tragedy occurred. It appears that the murderer had been a drunkard ever since he was twelve years of age. In regard to his wife, he has told so many stories as to his marriage that people begin to doubt whether he was married at all. When he committed the murder and attempted to commit suicide he had two razors in his pocket. Coroner Smith held an inquest on the body of the deceased wife, Mary McCormick, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts in the case, already published in the Times.

Mortality for the Week.—The total number of deaths in Brooklyn last week was 121. Of these the greatest numbers occurred in the Sixth, Ninth, Tenth and Sixteenth Wards. Of the total number there were 57 children under ten years old. There were of the whole number 68 males and 53 females. The diseases which captured the greatest number of lives were scarlet fever, 8; consumption, 19; pneumonia, 11; disease of heart, 10; disease of the brain, 6, and there were 6 premature births and 15 stillborn children.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Alleged Female Stabbing Affray in a Bar-room.—The examination of Margaret Kolb, wife of a hotel-keeper at Union Hill, charged with stabbing Mrs. Bridget Brenion in a bar-room affray on Sunday, the 24th of May, took place before Justice White on Saturday night. The defendant is a tall, bony, muscular German woman, and the complainant is a thick-set, muscular Irish woman, with some reputation as a pugilist. She testified that on Sunday, the 24th ult., she went out riding with her husband, (a Teuton,) and he stopped at David Kolb's hotel; her husband went in and she followed, and when Kolb laid down some change for her husband she grabbed it; while contending with him Mrs. Kolb came up and told plaintiff to clear out, when plaintiff called her some names; that Mrs. Kolb stabbed her in the wrist, and then went for a large stick, saying that she would "finish her;" some one took the stick from Mrs. Kolb, and she then beat deponent with her fist, tore off her hat and vail and pulled some hair out of her head, and then deponent's husband told Mrs. Kolb "to give her more, she did not have enough;" Madame Kolb then seized deponent by the hair of the head and dragged her out on the stoop, and when deponent got up she knocked her fist through the window; deponent's husband then came out and horse-whipped her all the way to their home; deponent was not drunk, she had only drank four glasses of lager or "buck beer;" she thought it must be "buck beer, as everybody about there appeared to be bucked."

The evidence went to show that Mrs. Kolb used no knife, but that Mrs. Brenion probably cut her wrist by knocking out some panes of glass during the progress of the fight in the bar-room. The charge of stabbing was dismissed, and Mrs. Kolb was required to enter into bonds to keep the peace for six months.

Hudson County Court.—Germania Life Insurance Company *vs.* Theodore Slich.—This was an action to recover $1,275 79 under the following circumstances: On Jan. 11, 1866, a fire occurred at the jewelry store of the defendant in Hoboken. It was claimed by the plaintiffs that through the exertions of the Police, all the goods were rescued from the fire, (with the exception of a safe which was not insured,) and were then conveyed in a cart to a storehouse, from which place they were again sent to the residence of defendant, in Bloomfield-street. In his proof of loss, defendant claimed that property to the above amount was injured and destroyed, and the money was duly paid. Subsequently, however, the Insurance Company discovered that the property alleged to have been burned was safe in defendant's house, and a statement to that effect having been made, the present action was the result. The jury returned a verdict in favor of plaintiffs for $102.

The Chinese Embassy in Newark.—The members of the Chinese Embassy passed through Newark, yesterday, on their way to Washington. They were met at the Market-street Station by Gov. Ward, who welcomed them, through Mr. Burlingame, (an old and valued friend,) to New-Jersey, and invited them to make a visit to the State. The Governor spoke highly of the great prosperity of this State, and remarked that the people would be most happy to bestow every attention on the distinguished foreigners. On behalf of the Embassy, Mr. Burlingame thanked Mr. Ward, and said they would, if possible, accept the invitation so kindly extended. The Governor was subsequently introduced to the principal associate Ambassadors.

A Sneak Thief Caught.—At 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a young man giving the name of George Williams, was arrested by Officer Gready, on a charge of feloniously entering the dwelling house of Mr. Meyers, in Erie-street, Jersey City, with intent to steal. The accused was caught in the parlor before he had secured any booty. Upon being taken to the Police Station, there was found in his possession a pair of opera-glasses, a black broadcloth dress-coat, two pick locks, a latch key, and a silver thimble. He was committed for examination.

Organization of Fenian Circles.—At Library Hall, Orange, on Friday last, a large Fenian meeting was held, at which the speakers were Major McWilliams and John Egan, of Elizabeth, the District Centre of New-Jersey. A Circle of 76 members was formed, of which Thos. Flynn was elected Centre. A military company of 42 men was also organized. On Saturday night another Centre, Thos. Levy, was elected at Montclair, to preside over a Circle of 35 men, organized by Major McWilliams. A third Fenian meeting was held last evening at Madison.

Proposed Temperance Picnic.—The Sons of Temperance in Jersey City intend to give a grand picnic on the 4th of July next, in Curve's Wood, to the families of members and friends of the cause generally. Several celebrated Temperance orators have consented to lecture on the occasion; and those having the arrangement of the programme say that the assemblage, composed of men from every portion of New-Jersey, will be the largest ever known in the vicinity of New-York.

Brevities.—The new ferry-boat *Weehawken*, for the Hoboken Ferry, will go on a trial trip this Tuesday, noon.... A Republican ratification meeting will be held at the Catholic Institute in Jersey City on Thursday next.... The moonlight battalion drill of the Fourth Regiment will take place the same evening at Jersey City.... The Bayonne Yacht Club will have a regatta on the 29th inst.

Counterfeiting.—The examination of Gustave Ziruth, the counterfeiter, which was to have taken place yesterday before Commissioner Whitehead, at Newark, was adjourned, and the prisoner allowed out on bail of $4,000. The woman with whom he attempted to escape, when discovered in New-York, has been taken home by her husband to Boonton.

Commitments to the City Prison.—Marshal Ellis reports 118 commitments to the City Prison in Jersey City, for the month past. Of these 26 were drunk, 28 drunk and disorderly, 7 fighting, 10 for stealing, 1 for threatening to kill, and 1 attempt to kill.

Strike.—The laborers on the Paterson end of the Newark and Paterson Railroad "struck" for increased wages on Friday night—from $1 75 to $2 a day. Work on the road has been suspended.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar for Tuesday.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, P. J., Sutherland and Cardozo, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Non-Enumerated Motions.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Held by Ingalls, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1237	Pierce vs. Lynch.	1098	Lipps vs. Shipman et al.
727	Hewitt et al. vs. Miller et al.	1230	Stark vs. Hendricks et al.
1071	Gerkin vs. Dinsmore, President, &c.	1538	Stoll vs. 42d and Grand sts. R. R. Co.
1327	Kingsland et al. vs. Braisted et al.	1247	Williams et al vs. N. H. Steamboat Co.
533	Price vs. Price.	1276	Donaldson vs. The Mayor, &c.
1357	Lord vs. Hall.	1562	Bronson vs. Leary et al.
1377	Fowler vs. Riggs et al.	3890	Parmelee vs. Beebe et al.
4576	Meyers vs. Libeau.	3892	Parmelee vs. Beebe et al.
1332½	Clark's Pat. Steam and Fire Reg. Co. vs. Loomis.	802	Deans et al. vs. Whitney et al.
1057	Harrison vs. N. J. Steamboat Co.		
694	Hewing et al. vs. Cummings.		

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Daniels, J., in Room of the Board of Aldermen.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.		Nos.	
7	Nat. Park Bk. vs. Ninth Nat. Bk.	16	Mackintire vs. Mackintire.
8	Hudson vs. Berrand et al.	17	Tenson vs. Shaw.
9	Kennedy vs. Simpson.	18	Bourdon vs. Pinkerton.
10	Farrenkoff vs. Allen et al.	19	Tenson vs. Shaw.
11	Cousnely vs. Miller.	20	Mott vs. Connolly, &c.
12	Clark vs. Connolly, Comptroller, &c.	21	Bernen vs. Sandford.
13	Clark vs. Connolly, Comptroller, &c.	22	Dodd vs. Brown.
14	Bensse Exr vs. La Fargedel.	23	Sturges vs. Thunberbern.
15	Metrom vs. Brett.	24	Sparks vs. Stevens.
		25	Brannan, trustee, &c., vs. Salsbury Mills Manufacturing Co.
		26	Cummings vs. Cohalan, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Call of the calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.		Nos.	
9	Carter, Rec'r vs. Doremus et al.	80	Jacouter et al. vs. Barron.
20	Appleton et al. vs. Pillsbury et al.	85	Seckendorf vs. Hersch.
53	Schanck vs. Merrill et al.		

Call No. 87 Eppes vs. Boardman.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Garvin, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
3803	Sheridan vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	3711	Corey, &c., vs. Snodgrass, &c.
3893	Hamilton vs. Van Loon.	3939	Hind vs. Harnett.
3927	Davis vs. Hughes.	3841	Janssen, &c., vs. Clews, &c.
3741	Jacobs et al. vs. Wilde.	3837	Quane vs. Heintze.
3417	Reilly, Adm'r, &c., vs. Banks.	3721	Steel vs. Fuller, &c.
3943	Lembke, by Guardian, vs. Dinsmore, &c.	3883	Williams, &c., vs. Post, &c.
3689	Grawenthoel vs Bradt, &c.	3903	Astor vs. Quirck.
		3917	Knop vs. Levi.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by McCunn, J.—Adjourned to Monday, June 8, at 11 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Adjourned till Monday, June 8, at 11 A. M.

Part II.—Adjourned till Wednesday, June 3, at 11 A. M.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1133	Gianine vs. Donohoe.	1428	Collier vs. Simmons.
1382	Whitely vs. Mooney.	1429	Mangles vs. N. Y. A. and W. and G. S. S. Co.
1380	Terrance vs. Reed.	1436	Case vs. Nat. Citizens' Bank.
1342	Saville vs. Thomas.	1439	Monks vs. Whalen.
1409	Bacharock vs. Prager.	1440	Wheeler vs. Barrett.
1420	Lightstone vs. Levy.	1442	Murphy vs. Kelly.
961	Nieman vs. Ahrens.	1443	Tasto vs. Archibald.
1289	Grimm vs. Valentine.	1445	Doughty vs. Farrar.
1353	Sproull vs. Harris.	1446	Summerson vs. The Mariposa Co.
1368	Leon vs. De Witt.	1447	Harnett vs. Gilsey.
——	McArdle vs. Mate Ship Lawrence.	1449	Stern vs. Hindle.
——	McArdle vs. Goff.	1450	Harding vs. Spaulding.
1424	Bidenburgh vs. Matthias.	1451	Money vs. Garland.
1425	Hammett vs. Nicholson.	1501	Canie vs. Gallagher.
1426	Kirst vs. O'Brien.		
1427	Townsend vs. McCaffrey.		

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE BAR.

The Special Term of the Supreme Court, Justice Daniels presiding, will be held in the room of the Board of Aldermen, in the City Hall, on Tuesday, June 2, (to-day,) commencing at 10 A. M.

By order, &c., CHARLES E. LOEW, County Clerk.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

Immediately after the opening of the Court yesterday, Judge Benedict said: It having been communicated to me by several gentlemen who were lately jurors in a cause tried here that they were being importuned to sign a communication to the Court in regard to their verdict, and the deliberations of the jury which led thereto, I think proper to announce, in order to save the jury from what I consider a very improper importunity, and for the guidance of the bar, that although a recommendation to mercy when made, as in the case alluded to, at the time of rendering the verdict, and by the jury while organized, will always be considered in passing sentence, I will not consider nor permit to be filed any statement whatever in regard to any cause which is signed by any juryman after he has rendered his verdict and been discharged from further connection with the case.

The District-Attorney, Mr. Tracey, said he was not ready to proceed with any case, so the jurors were dismissed till to-day.

After the Judge had ordered the adjournment of the Court, Mr. Sanderson, of counsel for Allen and Enright, came in, and said that before the Court adjourned there was something which he understood had been said by the Court to his disparagement in connection with the Enright case which he would like to know about.

The Judge declined to hear counsel, and a slight excitement occurred, such as is always indecorous in a court of justice. The Court adjourned, however, by the usual announcement.

Mr. Anderson said that nine of the jurors who sat in the case of Allen and Enright had signed a petition to the Court praying for its clemency on behalf of Mr. Allen.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—June 1.

Before Presiding Justice Barnard, and Judges Cardozo and Sutherland.

THE CHARGES OF BRIBERY IN LEASING THE WOOD BUILDINGS—A VICTORY FOR MR. WOOD.

The Mayor, &c., vs. Fernando Wood and Richard B. Connolly, Comptroller, &c.—This action was brought in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., for the purpose of restraining the carrying out of the terms of a lease of premises Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-street. It is charged in the complaint that during the last days of Mayor Gunther's term of office a resolution was passed through both Boards of the Common Council and afterward approved by the Mayor, to the effect that the premises above named should be leased for the use of the Law Department of the City for ten years from the 1st of May then next ensuing; that in consideration of the passage of this resolution, a sum of money equal to at least $20,000 was agreed to be paid, and that a large portion of it was paid by Mr. Wood, or by some one in his behalf. Full particulars of the case have several times been published in the Times. A motion was made before Judge Cardozo, at Special Term, for a settlement of the issues to be tried before a jury. On the 13th of April last that court decided that the simple issue to be tried by the jury was whether the resolution authorizing the lease was obtained by bribery and corruption through Mayor Gunther.

The plaintiffs claimed that this was altogether too narrow; that the issues should have been more numerous and as proposed by them. They therefore then took an appeal to the General Term, and the case was called on yesterday in its regular order.

Mr. Shea, for the defendant, Wood, said he was ready and anxious to proceed.

Mr. O'Gorman, Corporation Counsel, answered on behalf of the City that the case had been intrusted to the care of Mr. I. T. Williams exclusively; that gentleman had been dangerously ill, and at this moment was hardly recovered. Mr. Williams had all the papers; he, Mr. O'Gorman, knew scarcely anything about the case. He therefore asked that it be set down for some day in term when Mr. Williams would be able to argue it.

The Court decided that their rules prevented any such setting down of causes as that. The best way would be to send for Mr. Williams at once, if he was able to attend.

Mr. Williams soon after came into Court and made a statement to the effect that his health had been such that he had been prevented from making preparations for argument. His physical condition was such that even if now prepared he could not undergo the fatigue of the argument. He asked the Court to allow of the submission of points on any day before Saturday next.

Judge Barnard, presiding, said the Court had determined not to take any cases on submission. It was necessary to conform strictly to the rule in all cases.

Mr. Williams again urged his physical inability to argue the case, and repeated his proposition to submit it on points before Saturday. He thought the opposing counsel would, under the circumstances, be willing that it should take that course.

Judge Barnard said this could not be done.

Mr. Williams then asked to have the case go off for the term.

Some discussion ensued among the Judges on the Bench, and then the Presiding Judge asked if Mr. Shea was willing that the case should take that course.

Mr. Shea replied no—he said that he emphatically objected to it.

Judge Barnard—Then the only way is to dismiss the appeal.

Judge Sutherland said that unless the dismissal was taken by default he differed. All he could say was he dissented from the opinion of the other members of the Court.

Mr. Williams then stated that he did not appear. The order should be taken by default, and he would move at once at Special Term to open that default.

Mr. Shea said he had an affirmative motion to make. Notice of it had been duly given. He moved to dismiss the appeal.

Judge Barnard—You had better take the ordinary motion affirming the order appealed from.

Mr. Williams—On our default?

Mr. Shea—No, not on their default. It is not a default. There are three counsel at least on the other side. Two of them are now in Court. There is not any good reason why they should not argue the case now, if they wish to do so. The order made by your Honors should be a photograph of the proceedings.

Judge Barnard said it should contain the reasons why the case was not argued and why the default was taken. The order should state that one did not have the papers in the case, and that the other counsel was sick.

To this suggestion Mr. Shea assented.

An order, of which the following is all that is material, was then drawn up, signed by the Presiding Judge and duly entered:

"The appeal in this action from an order made herein by Judge Cardozo, dated April 13, 1868, settling issues to be tried by a jury, coming on to be heard in regular order at General Term, and after hearing Richard O'Gorman, Corporation Counsel, on whose motion the argument was allowed to lie over to enable him to argue the cause, and to procure the papers from I. T. Williams, his associate counsel, who was too ill to attend, and the appeal being subsequently and on the same day called, the said Williams appeared as associate counsel for the plaintiffs, and stated that he was ill and not prepared to argue the case, but offered to lay it over to another day or to submit his points in writing, and the Court refusing this suggestion, therefore it is ordered that the order of Judge Cardozo of April 13, 1868, settling the issues herein, and from which this appeal is taken, be, and the same in all things is, hereby affirmed with costs."

Messrs. I. T. Williams and R. O'Gorman for plaintiffs; George Shea for the defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—June 1.

Part I. of this Court was unable to get a jury, and adjourned to Thursday, June 4.

Part II. also failed to get a jury, and adjourned to Monday, June 8.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—June 1.

Part I. of this Court adjourned to Thursday next for want of a jury. Part II. adjourned to Wednesday for the same cause.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—June 1.

By Judge Barnard.

Gardner vs. Thompson; five per cent. allowed as the amount of defendant's judgment.

Millbank vs. Elmer; motion granted.

Lydecker vs. Porter; motion granted.

In the matter of the petition of Ellen Clarke, &c.; order granted.

By Judge Sutherland.

Hunt et al. vs. Lacomber; order settled.

Hendricks et. al. vs. Graves et al.; motion to vacate injunction denied with $10 costs to plaintiff, with leave to renew on further affidavits.

By Judge Cardozo.

Loeschigk et al. vs. Butterfield et al.; order settled.

Astor vs. Merey et al.; judgment granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—June 1.

By Chief Justice Robertson.

Tolano vs. National Steam Navigation Company; motion denied.

By Judge Garvin.

Sheehan vs. Rooney; motion granted.

Seguinn vs. Millett; motion granted.

Thurber vs. Manhattan Engraving Company; default opened on payment of $10 costs and disbursements.

Howland et al. vs. Webb et al.; motion granted.

Howell vs. Schrepel et al.; motion denied without costs.

Cumming vs. Schrepel et al.; motion denied without costs.

Euphemia Fennell vs. Wm. H. Fennell; motion granted.

Cordts vs. Rosboro; motion granted.

Black vs. Payne; motion for reference granted and Referee appointed.

Baldwin vs. Miller et al.; motion granted without costs.

In the matter of the petition of Francis O'Callahan to be discharged from custody; motion granted and petitioner discharged.

Thorasson vs. Coughtrey et al.; motion granted without costs.

Darbney et al. vs. Leigh, et al.; motion granted.

Joseph A. Welch vs. George G. Sickles; motion of reference granted and Referee appointed.

Busick vs. Jolly; complaint dismissed with costs.

Hughes vs. Daley; complaint dismissed with costs.

Roe vs. Conger; motion denied with $10 costs to abide event.

By Judge Jones.

Masterson vs. Beers et al.; the first, second and fourth proposed amendments to printed case allowed.

By Judge McCunn.

Monk vs. Averill; motion for receiver granted.

Wicks et al. vs. Christal (two cases;) motion of reference granted.

Beamish vs. Christal; motion of reference granted.

Elizabeth D. Robinson vs. Cornelius D. Robinson; motion reducing alimony to $10 per week and counsel fee to $50, granted.

Morrell vs. Destoring; motion of reference granted.

Frithier et al. vs. Hahn; motion granted with $10 costs.

Larned vs. Oaker; motion to make injunction perpetual granted.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—June 1.

By Judge Brady.

Ehrlich vs. McSherry; motion to dissolve injunction denied without costs, and with leave to the defendant to renew motion if so advised.

Bernheim vs. Prosper; attachment desired upon the ground that the order is irregular.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—June 1.

By Chief Judge Daly and Judges Brady and Barrett.

The following decisions in cases heard at former Terms of the Court were announced to-day:

John Donaldson vs. Lauriston Hall; new trial ordered; opinion by Brady, J.

Albert B. Benham vs. John D. Bluxome; new trial ordered; opinion by Daly, F. J.

Heyman Silverton vs. Julius Lochman and Mrs. Lochman; judgment affirmed as to defendant Julius, and reversed as to Mrs. Lochman; no costs to either party; no opinion.

John H. Albert vs. The Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company; judgment affirmed; opinion by Brady, J.

George Tully vs. Felix Marx; judgment reversed.

Charles H. Hunt vs. Morton P. Wolfe; judgment affirmed; opinion by Brady, J.

Fred. K. Seybell vs. The National Currency Bank; new trial ordered. Opinion by Daly, F. J.

Thos. J. Jones, vs. The Fireman's Fund Insurance Co.; new trial ordered.

William Miller vs. David Lauth; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Daly, F. J.

Emanuel Lowenstein vs. Emanuel Beer; judgment affirmed.

The National Bank of Baltimore vs. Justus R. Sackett; order affirmed.

Howard M. Ticknor et al. vs. Fred'k J. Kennedy; order reversed. Opinions by all the Judges.

Adam Weber vs. Horatio N. Ferris; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Barrett, J.

David L. Gardner vs. John T. Tyler; order affirmed with $10 costs.

John E. Bliss vs. James Mulligan; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Brady, J.

William Miller vs. Charles Kade; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Brady, J.

Thomas E. Day vs. Mary Keach; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Brady, J.

Augustus Prentice vs. Byron W. Wilkinson; judgment affirmed. Opinion by all the Judges. Barrett, J., dissents.

Francis Colton vs. Joseph H. Stebbins; judgment reduced to $151 80, and affirmed for that amount without costs to either party.

Philip Goffney vs. Charlotte Schlosser; judgment reversed. Opinion by Barrett, J.

Stouvenel vs. Saums; judgment reversed and jury trial ordered. Opinion by Daly, F. J.

White vs. Bronnell; order appealed from affirmed. Opinion by Daly, F. J.

Alanson T. Briggs vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; judgment reversed.

Edward Bradley vs. Jas. Smith; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Brady, J.

Meehan vs. Williams; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Daly, F. J.

Glennon vs. Hames; judgment reversed; new trial ordered; costs to abide event.

Kissane vs. Herdlinger; judgment reversed; opinion by Brady, J.

Jay vs. The Long Island Railroad Company; judgment affirmed; opinion by Brady, J.

Werner vs. The German Savings' Bank; judgment affirmed; opinion by Brady, J.

James W. McKee vs. Isaac Oliver; judgment reversed; opinion by Brady, J.

Hayes vs. Doe; judgment affirmed; opinion by Brady, J.

Filene vs. Thalmessinger; judgment affirmed; opinion by Brady, J.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

The June term of this Court commenced yesterday morning. The Grand Jury was impaneled, and briefly charged upon the usual points by Recorder Hackett.

As there were less than the requisite number of petit jurors present, no causes were tried, and, except the hearing of a few motions for adjournments, admissions to bail, discharges, &c., no business was transacted.

In the case of the People vs. Samuel Wallache and Edmund Wallache, *alias* Franks, for false pretences, a further adjournment for two days was granted.

In relation to the case of Wm. Roche, a telegraphic operator, who is under indictment by the Grand Jury, for divulging the contents of a private message sent upon the wires of the Western Union Company, by whom he was employed, District-Attorney Hall said to the Court that he had examined the papers carefully, and did not think that criminal intent could be shown by the testimony, and even if there was reasonable grounds for believing that such intent could be proven, it would hardly be worth while to waste the time of the Court in trying a man for doing what the accused did when our National Congress by its recent acts has upheld the same crime. Accepting this recommendation the Recorder ordered the prisoner's discharge upon a *nol prosequi*.

The Court was then adjourned until Wednesday morning next, for which time a new panel of petty jurors was ordered.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 1, 1868.

$163,500	U.S.6s, 5-20s, C. '62	112	10	Pacific Mail	96
50,000	U. S. 5-20s, R., '64	109	75	do	95½
5,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '64	110¾	100	do	95⅞
160,000	do	110¾	200	do ... s30	95
116,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s, C., '65	110¾	10	Wells-Far. Ex	25½
20,000	U.S. 5-20s, C. '65, New	112⅜	100	do ... 2d call	25⅝
50,000	do	112⅜	100	U. S. Ex. Co	56
350,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67	112⅜	200	N. Y. Cen	134
110,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	105⅞	300	do ... b30	133⅞
25,000	do	106	200	do	133¾
2,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10, 2d series	109⅛	400	do	133⅞
4,000	Jersey C. W. L.	96	200	do ... s60	133½
3,000	Brooklyn 6s, W.L.	97¼	25	do ... 2d call	133¾
18,000	Tenn. 6s. new	70	600	Erie R	69⅛
15,000	do	70¼	1500	do	69
1,000	do ... 2d call	70½	2100	do	69¼
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s. x-c	71½	100	Hud. R.R.	141⅛
1,000	Missouri 6s	92⅞	200	Reading R.	95⅝
20,000	Vir. St. 6's x-c s15	58½	200	Ill. Cen. R.	149
40,000	do	59	30	M. S. & N. I	90
25,000	do ... 2d call	58⅝	100	do	89⅞
26,000	Virginia 6s. New	58¾	500	do	89⅝
14,000	do ... s15	58	100	do	89¾
11,000	do ... 2d call	58⅝	200	do ... b30	89
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s. '83	95	100	C. & N. W R	68⅝
1,000	Mich. So. S.F.B.	100	100	do ... 2d call	69
1,000	Chi. & G. E. 1st	88	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf	80
1,000	W.U.Tel.7s.bds.	82½	100	do	79⅝
4,000	T., Peoria & W. 1st East. Div. x-int	83½	50	do	80½
10	Marine Bank	150	300	Clev. & Tol	109⅛
5	Fourth N. Bk	108¼	10	Chic. & R.I	97
12	Del. & Hud. Ca	163½	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf	78
100	do ... s60	161⅛	100	do	78½
200	Cum. Coal Pf	35½	200	T., W. & W	51⅞
200	do	35½	100	do	51
100	do	35⅝	50	New-Jersey C R	119⅛
100	West. U. Tel	38⅜	80	do	120
100	Quick. Min	29½	347	P., F. W. & C	116
200	do	29	850	do	115¾
			27	do	115⅞
			200	do ... s60	114
			100	do	115⅝
			100	do ... b3	116
			100	Chic. & Alt. R P	130
			100	O. & Miss. R	30⅞
			100	do	30⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$41,000	U. S. 6s '81. R. x	111¾	16,000	Tenn. St. 6s. new	70⅞
3,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	109⅛	12,000	do	70⅞
300,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '62	112⅛	16,000	do ... 2d call	71
4,000	do	112⅛	20,000	N. Car. State 6s. new	68
61,000	do	112⅛	10,000	Mo. S. 6s	92⅞
150,000	do ... b3	112⅛	1,000	do	92⅞
155,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '64	110⅛	10,000	Vir. 6s, New	58
89,600	do	110⅛	100	Canton Co	51⅞
150,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, R., '64	109⅛	200	West. U. Tel	38⅞
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s R. '65	109	10	B. & B. Ass'n	111
135,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67	112⅝	40	do	112
50,000	do ... b3	113⅛	100	Quick. Min	29⅞
5,000	do	113⅛	100	Pac. Mail	95⅞
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	106⅛	100	Adams Ex	56⅞
286,000	do	106⅛	200	Mer. U. Ex	28
155,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '65	110⅛	100	N. Y. Cent	135
105,000	do	110⅛	15	do	134⅞
164,500	U.S. 5-20s, C., '65, New	112⅜	200	Erie R	69⅞
25,000	do	113	900	Reading R	95
1,000	Tr. Not. 7 3-10s. 2d ser	109⅛	800	do	95⅞
2,500	do ... Small	109⅛	70	P. F. W. & C	116
4,500	do 3d Series	109⅛	1100	do	116⅛
20,000	do	109⅛	200	do	116⅞
15	New-Jersey C R	120	200	M. S. & N. I	89⅞
			200	Chi. & N. W	69⅞
			600	Chi. & N. W. Pf	81
			400	do	81⅞
			700	do	80⅞
			100	Clev. & Tol	109⅞
			200	Ohio. & R. I. R	97⅛
			32	Mil. & St. P Pf	78⅞
			300	Ohio & Miss. R	30⅞
			250	Chi. & Alton Pf	130

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Adams Ex	57	100	Alt. & T. H	47
100	Quicksilver	29½	300	Pitts. Ft. W. & C	116⅛
100	Canton Co	51⅝	10	do	115⅞
100	Pacific Mail ... c	95⅝	10	do ... c	115⅝
200	do	95⅝	100	Mich. S. & N. I	89
100	do ... b15	95⅝	100	do	89⅝
100	do	95⅝	300	do	89⅝
100	do	95⅝	200	do ... b10	89⅝
400	N. Y. Cen. R	134	100	do ... b5	89⅝
100	do ... b30	134⅝	500	Ohio & Miss. R	30⅞
400	Erie R	69⅛	500	Ill. Central R	149
800	do	69⅛	200	Clev. & Tol	109⅝
400	Harlem R	125	100	Chi. R. I. & P	97⅛
400	Reading R	95⅝	100	Chi. & N. W	68⅞
100	Hud. River	142	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf	80⅝
10	B. & B. Assoc'tion	111⅝	100	do ... c	80⅝
10	do	112	100	do ... b15	80⅝
10	do	112½	100	do	80⅝
200	Tol., W. & W	51½			
200	do	51			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

20	Amer. Ex	53	200	Hud. Riv. R	142
100	Wells-Farg Ex	25	100	do	141⅞
100	do	25⅛	200	Reading R ... b30	95⅞
50	U. S. Ex	56	400	do	95⅞
100	do	55⅞	400	do ... s60	95⅞
100	Mer U. Ex	28⅛	800	do	95⅞
100	Canton Co	52	400	do ... b10	95⅞
100	do	51⅞	20	B. & B. Assoc'tion	112⅛
200	do ... b10	52	100	Alt. & T. H. Pf	69
300	Pacific Mail	95⅞	500	P., Ft. W. & C	116
50	do	95⅞	100	do	115⅞
100	do ... b5	95⅞	100	Tol., W. & W	51⅞
100	do ... s10	95⅞	500	Ohio & Miss. R	30⅞
200	do ... b3	95⅞	100	do	30⅞
1100	N. Y. Cen	134⅞	300	M. S. & N. I	89⅞
800	do	134¾	400	do ... b3	89⅞
300	do ... b10	134⅞	200	do ... c	89⅞
300	do ... c	134⅞	300	do ... b10	89⅞
100	do ... b15	134⅞	400	Cleve. & Pitts	88⅞
200	do	134⅞	120	do	87⅞
200	Erie R	69⅛	300	do	88⅞
2400	do	69⅛	200	Clev. & Tol	109⅞
1200	do	69⅛	300	Chi. R. I. & P	97
200	do ... b10	69⅛	300	do	97⅛
1500	do	69⅛	500	C. & N. W. R	69
500	do ... c	69⅛	400	Chic. & N.W. Pf	80⅞
600	do ... c	69⅛	300	do	80⅞
200	do ... b15	69½	200	do ... b10	80⅞
100	Erie R. P	76	300	do	80⅞
200	Mariposa Pr	10			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Wells-Fargo Ex	25	200	Reading R	95⅞
100	do ... s5	25	100	P., F. W. & C	116⅞
20	Am. Ex	53	600	M. S. & N. I. R	90
400	Mer. U. Ex	28	200	do	89⅞
200	Quicksilver	29	100	do	89⅞
100	do ... b10	29⅛	200	do ... b30	89⅞
300	Pacific Mail	95⅞	800	Ohio & M. R	30⅞
200	do	95⅞	200	do	30⅞
100	do ... b15	95⅞	400	Clev. & Pitts	88⅞
800	N. Y. Cen. R	134⅞	200	Cl. & Tol	109⅞
200	do ... b10	135	100	do	109⅞
1200	do ... b3	135	200	do	109⅞
2600	Erie R	69⅞	400	Chi. & N. W. R	69⅞
100	do ... b30	69⅞	100	do ... b10	69⅞
200	do ... s10	69⅞	1800	do	69⅞
200	Hudson R	142	200	do ... b15	69⅞
20	B. & B. Ass'n ... b30	113	150	Chi. & N.W. Pf	81⅞
20	do	112⅞	100	Mar. Pref	10
10	do	112⅞			

Monday, June 1—P. M.

The increased excitement to buy the Public Funds was the feature of the Wall-street and Stock Exchange markets to-day. We have never been called upon to report, in this department, anything equal in magnitude of transactions and in buoyancy of prices, to the present movement. It was thought by careful operators, last week, that prices had gone high enough for 5-20s and 10-40s for even an easy 4 ₩ cent. Money Market, considering the contingencies to which the supply of and rates for Money are continually subject, without much deference to the season of the year in Wall-street. But to-day a new lease seems to have been taken on this speculation, and favored by Money loans as cheap as 3 ₩ cent. per annum and by heavy purchases by some of the large Banks in preference to lending their balances, the new 5-20s of 1867 advanced to 112⅞, including the July coupons; the old 5-20s of 1864-65 to 110⅞@110⅞; the old 10-40s to 106¼@106¼, and the 7.30 ₩ cents. to 109⅞ and interest. Other of the Public Funds were correspondingly firm, and at 4 o'clock on the Street we corrected our quotations as noticed below—the figures being the highest of the day on nearly all descriptions.

The Money market ruled 4@5 ₩ cent. to the Brokers, with exceptions on large sums placed upon the security of the Public Funds at 3 ₩ cent. This extreme cheapness, coupled with the anxiety manifested by lenders to employ their balances, subject to call, is a temptation to speculation in the Funds which may possibly result, if not in mischief, at least, in a serious reaction, should anything occur to give better employment to Money. We throw out this caution without really apprehending any immediate cause of reaction.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 139⅞@139⅞, a fraction higher than on Saturday. The Gold Room is free from speculative excitement, though the general appearance of the market is firm, and the Cash Gold not over abundant. Balances are carried over free of interest or at nominal rates of interest on the Currency advanced upon the Gold. Exchange rules at full Specie Shipping points, 110⅛@110¼ on London 60 days, 110⅞@¼ Short Sight, and the Continental Exchange made to correspond with the London rates.

On the Stock Exchange the Border State Bonds were again in favor. Tennessees were the favorite speculation, and the price advanced in the Afternoon to 71@71⅛ for the new bonds; for Virginias 59 was bid and Missouris 93 ₩ cent.

Some few South Carolina 6 ⅌ cent. Bonds are on private sale at 55½@56 ⅌ cent. ex-coupons, the cheapest of the Southern State Bonds, and representing, next to Alabama, the smallest debt. The State owes only $5,527,000 on the old debt, including new bonds issued for arrearages of interest during the War.

The Railway Market early in the day was adversely influenced, as on Saturday, by the continued weakness in Erie, although none of the other New-York Roads nor any of the Western Roads positively yielded in prices, while Erie ran down to 68¼ ⅌ cent. After 12 o'clock this Stock began to recover, and the whole market was strong and on the rise, so that at the Afternoon Boards the New-York and Western list, the general temper of speculation, was quite buoyant. New-York Central sold at 135 ⅌ cent.; Erie, 69⅞; Northwestern Preferred, 81⅜; Michigan Southern, 90; Fort Wayne, 116⅛; Reading, 96; Northwestern Common, 69⅜, and Pittsburg, 88½ ⅌ cent. The Miscellaneous list was better than on Saturday for Pacific Mail; on other Stocks steady but without much activity.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	105¾	106⅛	Virginia 6s	59	59
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅞	112⅝	Missouri	93	93
U. S. Con. 5-20s	112½	113⅜	Northwest	68⅞	69⅜
N. Y. Central	133⅞	133¼	N. West Pref.	79⅝	81⅜
Erie	69⅞	69⅛	Rock Island	97⅛	97⅜
Hudson	142	142¼	Fort Wayne	115⅝	116⅛
Reading	95	95¾	W. U. Telegraph	38⅛	38⅛
Mich. Southern	88⅝	89⅞	M'chants' Union	28½	28
Ohio and Miss.	30⅜	30⅜	St. Paul Pref.	77½	77⅛
Pittsburgh	88⅛	88½	St. Paul Com.	66⅜	67
Toledo	109⅛	109⅝	Pacific Mail	95⅛	95⅛
Wabash	51	51⅛	American Gold	139⅝	139⅞
Tenn 6s, new	70	71½	Bills on London	110⅛	110⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of the day:

6 ⅌ cent., 1868	142	5-20 reg., 1865, new is.	*108⅝
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1868	142⅛	5-20 coup. '65 n. is.	113⅛
500 & 1,000, 1881	116⅝	5-20 reg. 1867.	*108⅜
5-20 reg., 1862	109⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	113⅜
5-20 coup., small	112	5 ⅌ cent. reg., 1874	112½
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	112⅛	5 ⅌ cent. coup., 1874	118
5-20 reg., 1864	109⅛	10-40 reg.,	106
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	111	10-40 500 & 1,000	106⅛
5-20 reg., 1865	109⅛	7 3-10 2d series.	109⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000 1865	111	7 3-10 3d series	109⅜

*Ex. July Dividend.

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg Bounty Loan	110½	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	100
N. Y. coup. B'y Loan	110½	Illinois war loan	101
N. Y. 7s., Canal, 1870	102	Indiana 6 ⅌ c. War L'n.	94
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1872	102	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1873	95
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1873	102	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1878	95
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1874	102	Michigan 6 ⅌ c. 1883	95
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1875	102	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex. c.	72
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1877	103	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c. n. bds	71⅛
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1878	102	Virginia 6s., ex c.	59
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1874	97	Virginia 6s, new bds	58
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1875	99	Georgia 6s	83
Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., 1881	104	Georgia 7s, new bonds	94
Illinois C. bonds 1860	100	North Carolina 6s.	85
Illinois reg., 1860	100	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	69
Ill. 6s. cou., '79 aft. 1860	100¼	N. C. 6s. new bonds	68
Ill. 6s. cou., '79 aft. 1862	100¼	Missouri 6s	93
Illinois c. 6s, '79 aft. 1865	100	Mo. 6s. H. & St. Jo. is.	90
Illinois c. 6s '79 aft. 1870	100	California 7s., large b.	130
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	100	Connecticut 6s	101

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	136	Metropolitan	130
Merchants'	120½	East River	100½
Mechanics'	129¾	Nassau	104
Union	119	Shoe and Leather	117½
America	145	Corn Exchange	128½
Phenix	107	Continental	104
North River	113	St. Nicholas	107
National	111	Marine	150
Merchants' Exch'ge	115	Commonwealth	113
Seventh Ward	113	New-York County	150
State of New-York	114	Importers' & Trad's	129
Commerce	126	Park	152¼
Mechanics' B'k Ass.	120	Central National	108
American Exchange	118½	Fourth National	108½
Chatham	149	Ninth National	109½
Bank of the Repub.	119	Tenth National	106
Irving	107	Oriental Bank	135

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	105	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	72
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	101	Gt. Western 1st M. '88.	89
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	96½	Gt. Western 2d M. '93.	78½
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	91½	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., '69-70	102½	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S.F. '85	106	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101
Mich. C. 8 ⅌ c. '69-'72	110	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is.	95
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	112½	Morris & Essex 1st M.	99
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M.	113	Morris & Essex 2d M.	89
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	94	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	101
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	100	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	100
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	97	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	102
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1875	112½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	106
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	84	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	93
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	79	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	78
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	97	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M.	103
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv.	93	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	95¼
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. ex bds.	87½	Ohio & Miss. Con.	87½
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. 1st M.	94⅛	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	87
Han. & St. Jo. L'd. G'ts.	101	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	94½
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	97	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	84½
Tol. & W. 1st M. ex'd	94	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	90
Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	81½	Chi. & G. East'n 1st M.	86

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $757,427 47; payments, $760,058 95; balance, $94,675,354 89. The receipts include for Customs, $318,000; gold notes, $123,000.

Mr. HENRY V. POOR has just performed a most invaluable service for the public by compiling a complete Manual of the Railways of the United States in an octavo volume of 440 pages, executed typographically in the best style, with paper and binding to correspond. The Manual proper is preceded by a comprehensive and exceedingly interesting historical and statistical sketch of the early Canal system of the United States; its gradual supersedure by the Railway system; the origin of the latter; its introduction into this country; its rapid and successful progress from 1,098 miles in 1835 to 39,224 miles at the close of last year; its cost, tonnage, gross and net earnings and income to stock and bondholders. The Manual itself is complete in all that relates to the history, route, officers, directors, capital, bonded debt and traffic, down to the very latest dates in 1868, of every line in the United States. An interest-Appendix of 30 pages completes this valuable and interesting book, showing the Public Debt of the United States, the history of its loans, monthly official schedules down to the present date; the revenues and disbursements of the Treasury through the past ten years, and the debts and liabilities of the several States compiled from official sources. The cost of the volume is $5. The publishers are the author and his brother, H. V. & H. W. POOR, No. 57 Broadway.

One or two of our neighbors have, of late, been peculiarly unfortunate in singling out and attacking special corporations whose stocks are actively dealt in on the Exchange. They may have alarmed for the moment, a few timid people among the *bona fide* Stockholders, but the result, thus far is, that their bearish friends, whose *short* sales they designed to help, have no reason to thank them for their service. Thus, for example, Fort Wayne was to go from 104@105 ⅌ cent. *down* to 90 or less. It has gone up to 115@116 ⅌ cent. Pacific Mail was not only to go down to 75 or 80, but to follow the fate of the old Collins Line. It has gone up from 88 to 95@96 ⅌ cent., and sold last week under a *scare* of the bearish party as high as 98½ ⅌ cent. The attack upon Pacific is renewed this morning with increased fierceness. We don't care to be a party to the controversy, but deem the following note from a correspondent, who knows whereof he speaks, a fair reply to our neighbor of the *World*:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The "outs," as will be seen by a cotemporary of yours, have thus early commenced operations to change, or with the pretence of changing, the management of Pacific Mail. They attack the present policy of the Company pursued in the interest of preserving its business against the aggression of an "opposition" line, which, after signally failing in its efforts to develop Nicaragua, transferred to Panama, probably in the hope of forcing the managers of the Pacific Company to surrender a portion of its business rather than incur an "opposition" and imperil their control. They also seek to weaken confidence in the managers by allusions to BROWN BROTHERS & Co., and that firm's connection with the old Collins Line; they do not, however, refer to the growth and prosperity of the Company since the said firm became Stockholders in it, nor to the fact that the present slim receipts are occasioned solely by the policy of preserving a permanent, profitable business by forcing losses on its "opposition," and not from the diminution of trade or want of tonnage, &c., to meet it. Their move is directly in the interest of this "opposition," by indicating some compromise or arrangement with it, which would certainly raise temporarily the price of the stock, and so enable them to sell out their stock interest, which, perhaps, they are holding at high figures, all to the future injury of the Company and its *permanent* Stockholders. Their allusion to the reserve of the Company in withholding the details of its accounts from the public is simply frivolous, for what honest Stockholder would justify the Directors in giving to the enemy such important information. Has the "opposition," or indeed any company in such a contest, ever done it? Moreover, but a short time since a full exhibit was made by the Company of its general expenditures, investments and assets, all in sufficient practical detail; wherefore to give details for the intervening period would simply surrender to its enemy a great advantage, and expose the Company to just criticism and reproach.

A notice appears in another column that the Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Railway Company are prepared to pay all arrearages of interest on the first Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Great Eastern Road, and the arrearages on the first Mortgage and Sinking Fund Bonds of the Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Road, adding interest from the maturity of each Coupon, and deducting Government tax. The office of the Company is at No. 57 Broadway.

The San Francisco *Commercial List* of May 13, received by overland mail, says:

The supply of money continues good, and the price 1@1¼ ⅌ cent. per month, with a good demand from business circles. The demand at the moment from the interior for crop purposes is limited, but the requirements in that line are expected to be large as soon as the new crops shall be ready for market. There is some solicitation in relation to the supply of coin since the Mint operations have been limited thus far in the year. As compared with last year at this time, the supply of coin has been as follows:

	1867.		1868.	
Coined		$3,127,481		$2,031,981
Paid for duties	2,612,332		3,001,994	
Shipped	1,537,877		1,243,829	
		4,140,209		4,245,823
Apparent loss		$1,012,728		$2,113,842

The coin paid in for duties is all sent away to the East, whence it appears that this year there has been as much sent away, while more than a million less has been manufactured. On the other hand, some sums have been paid out of the city treasury and other reservoirs. The real estate operations have been less, and the stock speculations have greatly subsided. The backwardness of Spring business, and the drooping of prices have prevented much demand for remittance East, and the rates are hardly yet open.

The rates of exchange for steamer are not yet fully opened, but are ¾@1 prem. for Coin Drafts on the East; Currency Drafts, 37@37¾ prem. on Gold; Telegraphic Transfers, 1¼ prem.; Sterling bankers' signatures, 48¾@49d.; Commercial, 49¼@49½d. These rates are considerably less than for the corresponding period last year, when Coin Drafts were 2¼; Telegraphic, 2¼. Gold Bars are 880@900; Silver Bars ¼ premium.

The shipment of bullion since Jan. 1 has been comparatively as follows to May 8:

To	1867.	1868.
New-York	$565,247 29	$1,004,000 43
England	......	404,609 44
France	178,471 81	70,871 23
Panama	4,000 00	30,000 00
Punta Arenas	7,750 00	7,000 00
Total	$755,469 10	$1,516,481 10
Hong Kong	......	1,000 00
Total	$755,469 10	$1,517 481 10
Previously	11,448,649 91	13,140,821 34
Total since Jan. 1	$12,204,119 01	$14,667,302 44

This specie remittance is pretty large, and embraces the amounts by three steamers, thus:

	Gold bars.	Silver bars.	Coin.
Colorado	$496,470 41	$154,231 71	$46,196 96
Nevada	93,597 33	115,102 67	......
Golden City	426 318 34	135 304 43	49,260 25
Total	$1,016,486 08	$404,638 81	$95,457 21

At the West, as well as here, Money is becoming "a drug in the market." The Chicago *Tribune* of the 29th of May says:

"The obligations now being cleared off by merchants generally exceed the discounts being made, and the supply of loanable funds at the disposal of the banks is increasing. There does not seem to be adequate employment for the capital of banks at rates which have heretofore been considered moderate. The balances in New-York of some of our city National Banks are in excess of what they have ever been before, and yet exchange keeps up, and even grows stiffer because the sellers of it do not want the currency which they would get for it. Besides they are getting a small interest on their balances there, say four per cent. on the proportion of their reserves held there in accordance with the provisions of the law, and, perhaps a lower rate on all over and above that."

The editors of the New-Orleans *Price Current* have published their tabular statement of the sugar crop for 1867-68, in pamphlet form. The statement gives not only the actual product of each parish, but also the name of each producer, together with the number of hogsheads of sugar of which his crop consisted. We append the number of hogsheads credited to each parish:

Ascension	2,629	East Baton Rouge	287
Jefferson	1,270	West Baton Rouge	111
Lafourche	3,489	Calcasieu	9
Orleans	192	Iberville	1,814
Plaquemine	5,845	Lafayette	35
St. Bernard	1,052	Pointe Coupée	10
St. Charles	1,768	Rapides	1,234
St. John Baptist	2,448	St. Martin	292
St. James	2,869	St. Landry	4
Terrebonne	3,990	St. Mary	2,560
Assumption	5,669	Vermillion	70
Total hhds			37,647

The Produce Exchange election occured today. Though there was only one ticket voted on, the polls were kept open nearly all the business hours of the day, or from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., much to the entertainment of the members if not to the satisfaction of the three sturdy merchants who so "energetically" discharged the more honorary than onerous duties of inspectors of election. The Board of Officers elected for the ensuing year was as follows:

For President—Edward Hincken, of Boyd & Hincken, No. 3 William-street.

For Vice-President—Stephen D. Harrison, of Jewell, Harrison & Co., No. 27 Water-street.

For Treasurer—Benjamin C. Bogert, No. 102 Barclay-street.

For Managers—Edgar Hyatt, of Hyatt & Mount, No. 124 Warren-street; John H. Boynton, of John Boynton's Son & Co., No. 32 Broadway; Edward Martin, of Cragin & Co., No. 400 West Twelfth-street; Leander B. Shaw, of Shaw & Co., No. 5 Water-street; Jacob H. Herrick, of J. H. Herrick & Co., No. 1 State-street; Samuel A. Sawyer, of Sawyer, Wallace & Co., No. 47 Broad-street; Harvey E. Hicks, of Hicks & Hathaway, No. 19 Whitehall-street; Robert S. Holt, of Holt & Co., No. 57 Water-street; Herman O. Armour, of Armour, Plankkinton & Co., No. 129 Broad-street; William Blanchard, of William Bee & Co.; Madison M. Caleb, No. 7 Coenties Slip; Gilbert Oakley, No. 115 West-street.

Inspectors of Elections—Alfred Romer, Consider Parish, Josiah Penfield.

Flour and Grain Trade of Buffalo.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, May 30.

The eastward movement of flour and grain through Buffalo from the West, from Jan. 1 to June 1 this year, is larger than last, but less than corresponding period in 1864, 1865 and 1866. There is an increase on wheat, corn and oats for the month of May over last year.

The following will show the imports of flour and grain into Buffalo from the West, by Lake and Grand Trunk Railway, for the month of May, and from Jan. 1 to June 1, 1868, as compared with previous years:

FOR THE MONTH OF MAY.

	Flour, bbls.	Grain, bush.	Grain, including flour, bush.
1868	165,897	4,259,060	5,088,545
1867	99,083	2,852,092	3,347,507
1866	149,975	5,978,533	6,728,408
1865	325,032	4,433,068	7,058,228
1864	351,644	5,928,423	7,686,642
1863	507,979	6,436,882	8,971,796
1862	406,609	7,813,451	9,846,474
1861	242,330	5,714,508	6,726,152
1860	166,058	3,521,335	4,351,625
1859	121 388	900,021	1,506,960
1858	208,931	2,514,672	3,560,432

FROM JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 1.

	Flour, bbls.	Grain, bush.	Grain, including flour, bush.
1868	227,414	5,571,823	6,608,893
1867	110,122	3,234,126	3,754,736
1866	196,262	6,346,348	7,327,658
1865	389,298	4,721,105	6,667,595
1864	508,793	6,355,891	8,899,856
1863	727,962	6,100,828	11,740,638
1862	636,329	8,706,968	11,888,583
1861	312,668	6,215,099	7,778,289
1860	262,961	3,774,302	4,789,257

CANAL EXPORTS.

The following will show the canal exports of flour and grain from Buffalo from the opening of navigation from May 1, from 1862 to 1866 inclusive, and May 6, 1867, and May 4, 1868:

	Flour, bbls.	Grain, bush.	Grain, including flour, bush.
1868	31	4,367,505	4,367,660
1867	23	1,298,013	1,298,133
1866	5,764	4,736,765	4,765,565
1865	35,500	3,607,278	3,804,778
1864	17,127	4,354,055	4,439,696
1863	87,088	7,437,083	7,872,523
1862	38,161	6,391,159	6,581,964

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, May 15, 1868.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 4th instant, I have to say that lumber in the rough, that is not planed, tongued, groved, beveled, or otherwise dressed, is not liable to any tax under the 4th section of the act of March 31, 1868. Manufactured or dressed lumber is liable.

Yours respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Amity-place, e. s., No. 23, 25x100	$23,000
Bond-st., n. s., 106.6 ft. w. of Bowery, 25x75x19.6x50x5.6x25	26,000
Cannon and Stanton sts., n. e. cor., 75x75	30,000
Cherry and Jackson sts., n. w. cor., 100x75	25,000
Cliff-st., n. s., No. 49, 26x83	32,500
Columbia-st., e. s., No. 122, 18.9x100	10,000
Essex-st., e. s., 163.3 ft. s. of Hester-st., 38x100	42,000
Greenwich-st., w. s., No. 106, 27.5x94.7x1.8x12.7x21.5x14.5x72x91.9	18,500
Greenwich-st., w. s., No. 398, 24x80	15,000
Hammond-st. and Greenwich-lane, n. w. cor. 20x80x12x81	23,500
Hudson-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Jane-st., 25x90.9	20,000
Madison-st., s. s., 92.6 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 20x90	10,000
Mulberry-st., Nos. 35, 37 and 39	44,000
University-place and 11th-st., s. e. corner, 95x106x99.6x94.9	104,250
University-place, w. s., 55.1 ft. n. of 10th-st., 21.8x105	21,700
Willet-st., e. s., No. 14, 25x75	5,500
Willet-st., e. s., No. 84, 25x100	12,000
4th-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Avenue D., 23x96	8,250
5th-st., n. s., lot No. 501, Leandert's Farm map	14,500
6th-st., s. s., 171 ft. w. of Lewis-st., 21x97	9,000
8th-st., n. s., No. 387, 20x93.11	8,525
10th-st., s. s., No. 420, East, 22.2x92.3	7,500
10th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of University-place, 23.3x94.9	54,250
10th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25.4x100	50,000
11th-st., s. s., 180.10 ft. e. of University-place, 60.10x94.9	38,000
12th-st., n. s., 95 ft. w. of Av. B, 17.3x70	5,500
16th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 5th-av., 33.4x92	65,000
16th-st., n. s., lots Nos. 172 and 173, block No. 5, map of April, 1844, 50x92	8,500
37th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x98.9	10,000
37th-st., s. s., 64 ft. e. of 9th-av., 36x49.4	16,000
38th-st., s. s., 233.4 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20.8x98.9	20,000
38th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 7th-av., 17.10x98.9	16,500
42d-st., n. s., 364 ft. e. of 6th-av., 26x200.10	24,000
42d-st., n. s., 166.6 ft. e. of 9th-av., 33.6x100.5	22,000
42d-st., n. s., 240 ft. n. of 9th-av., 26x100.5	14,400
41st-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.4	15,000
46th-st., n. s., No. 227, East, 26x100.5	19,550
46th-st., n. s., 40 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5	7,500
46th-st., s. s., 60 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5	7,500
50th-st., n. s., 520.10 ft. w. of 8th-av., 19.2x100.5	14,500
53d-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x100.7	6,600
53d-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x100.5	6,780
53d-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x100.5	6,500
55th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.5	4,275
56th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x99.2	5,750
59th-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of 4th-av., 50x100.5	13,000
62d-st., n. s., 102 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16x100.5	9,500
65th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x100.5	15,000
74th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 2d-av., 8.4x102.2	1,000
84th-st., n. s., 216.8 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16.7x102.2	12,000
89th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of Av. A., 18.9x100.8	6,500
111th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d-av., 100x100.10	4,000
111th-st., n. s. 175 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x57x56x82.9	27,500
111th-st. and Harlem Road, 30x106.9x33.8x106.9	
112th-st., s. s., 127 ft. e. of 5th-av., 194.3x167.6x219x78.10	
112th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 5th-av., 95x201.10x100x35.6x—x160.1	
113th-st. and Harlem Road, 66.6x12.5	
121st-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100	1,200
125th-st., n. s., 360 ft. e. of 6th-av., 50x99.10	11,000
134th-st., s. s., 185 ft. e. of 6th-av., 50x99.11	3,000
155th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x99.11	2,350
Lexington-av. and 46th-st., n. e. cor., 100.5x120	45,000
Lexington-av. and 46th-st, n. e. cor., 100.5x40	15,000
1st-av., w. s., No. 575, 21.1x100	11,500
2d-av. and 49th-st., s. w. cor., 70.5x20	21,500
3d-av., w. s., 20.5 ft. s. of 49th-st., 20x60	12,000
3d-av. w. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 69th-st., 50x95	20,000
3d-av., e. s., 25.11 ft. s. of 106th-st., 34x70	18,000
4th-av., w. s., 61.8 ft. n. of 31st-st., 20x78.11	7,500
5th-av. and 40th-st., s. w. cor., 33x110	50,000
5th-av., e. s., 75.10 ft. s. of 60th-st., 25x100	27,000
5th-av. and 134th-st., s. e. cor., 24.11x100	4,500
6th av., w. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 44th st., 25x75	36,000
6th-av. and 47th-st., n. e. cor., 19x75.4	30,000
10th-av. and 109th-st., n. e. cor., 50.7x1000	4,225

Leases Recorded.

Bayard-st., No. 6, 3 years, per year	$756
Catharine-st. and East Broadway, n. w. cor., (except store, &c.,) 3 years, per year	1,300
Cliff-st., No. 30, 7 years, per year	4,250
Eldridge-st., No. 129, 1 year, per year	1,000
Pearl-st., No. 279, 7 years, per year	4,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adelphi-st., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Park-av., 39.5x50	$1,200
Baltic-st., s. s., 152.1 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20.10x100	2,500
Carl-st., w. s., 140 ft. s. of Johnson-st., 20x55	2,500
Chauncey-st., 300 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-st., 25x100	500
Columbia-st., w. s., 67.6 ft. from Atlantic-st., 22.6x75x8x52	5,950
Conselyea-st. and Evergreen-av., s. w. cor., 25x100	450
Devoe-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Leonard-st., 25x100	4,400
Eckford-st., w. s., 100 ft. w. of Meserole-av., 25x100	3,200
Fort Green-place, w. s., 100.6 ft. n. of Hanson-place, 20x85	8,000
Hooper-st., s. s., 306 ft. e. of Lee-av., 40x100	1,800
Hooper-st., s. s., 206 ft. e. of Lee-av., 40x100	1,800
Hooper-st., s. s., 246 ft. from Bedford-av., 44.8x100	2,300
Houston-st., w. s., 258.4 ft. n. of Willoughby-av., 16.8x100	5,750
Keap-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Lee-av., 43x100	4,500
Keap-st., n. s., 143 ft. w. of Lee-av., 22x100	6,820
Hooper-st., s. s., 206 ft. e. of Lee-av., 60x100	
Hewes-st., n. s., 60 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 40x86	
Leonard-st., e. s., 18.4 ft. s. of Powers-st., 18.4x50	4,500
Middle-st., w. s., 200 ft. s. e. of 5th-av., 50x100.2	1,100
Morton-st., n. s., 70 ft. e. of Wythe-av., 20x87.6	9,000
Pacific-st., No. 275, lot	3,000
Pacific-st., n. e. s., 235 ft. n. w. of Hoyt-st., 20x90	3,000
Pulaski-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Reid-av., 50x100	5,100
Remsen-st., n. s., 272 ft. e. of Waterbury-st., 42x89, irregular	1,200
Richardson-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Smith-st., 116x122.3x50	800
Richardson-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Smith-st., 116x119x2	450
Rodney-st., n. s., 141 ft. e. of Lee-av., 20x100	11,000
Webster-place, e. s., 80 ft. n. of Middle-st., 100.4x3.4x66.8x9.9½x24.11¾x95x24.7	4,500
North 7th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 7th-st., 25x100	2,500
16th-st., s. s., 295 ft. w. of 3d-av., 22.0½x93x22x97	950
20th-st., s. w. s., 225 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100	2,750
23d-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 3d-av., 100x100	2,800
41st-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 7th-av., 50x100.2	400
Marcy-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Lafayette-av., 100x100	4,000
Marcy-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Lafayette-av., 100x100	6,000
5th-av. and 18th-st., n. w. corner, 25x100	6,250
Sigel-av., w. s., 180 ft. n. of Ridgewood-av., 50x102.7½	400

Lease Recorded.

Congress-st., n. e. s., 300 ft. n. w. of Hicks-st., 25x100, (1 lot,) 21 years, per year	$90

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Coles-st., w. s., 200 ft. s. of North 1st-st., 16.2x50	$4,000
Grove-st., w. s., 99 ft. n. of York-st., 17.9x60	3,800
York-st., n. s., 64 ft. w. of Grove-st., 19.2½x37.9	2,400

Hudson City.

Boorean-av., n. s., 137.6 ft. w. of Palisade-av., 76.6x78	$1,200
Prospect-av., n. s., 115.3 ft. e. of Bergenwood-road, 19.5x134.3	3,250
Tonnele-av., w. s., lot No. 11, block No. 6, map Bramhall et al., 22x100	150
Walnut-st., n. s., lot No. 3, map D. Harrington's property, 25x41	150

Bergen—North Bergen.

Gardner-av., s. s., lot No. 22 and part of No. 20, 40x100	$5,000
Lots Nos. 7 and 8, block No. 7, Hudson Grove map, 50x100	850
Pen Horn Creek, 4 acres, adjoining Effie Lyons'	232
Road to Poorhouse Farm, about 15 acres	12,771

Bayonne.

Evergreen-st., 125 ft. from Orient-st., 50x100	$1,500
Hobart-st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Evergreen-st., 50x100	

Union.

Maakens-st., w. s., lot No. 135, 25x100	$70

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.

These include Park, Water and other Improvemetn Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 1, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	....	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	13,540	Malt, bushels	35
Flour, bags	......	Peas, bushels	7,572
Cornmeal, bbls.	1,050	Pork, bbls.	....
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs.	35
Wheat, bushels	133,905	Lard, pkgs.	250
Corn, bushels	489,221	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	350
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls.	....
Oats, bushels	101,980	Petroleum, bbls.	....

ASHES—Have been in better supply and less demand at $8 25@$8 50 for Pots, and $11@$11 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been rather more sought after, including Java at 23c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18c.; Laguayra, 15c.@17½c.; Rio, 8¾c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; Jamaica, 15c.@15½c.; Domingo, 14½c.@15c., all in gold. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been quiet but firm to-day. Sales have been confined to 745 bales, including 545 bales to spinners, 50 bales to speculators, and 150 bales in transit:

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	27½	27¾	28 @28¼
Good Ordinary	28½	28¾	29 @29¼
Low Middling	29½	29¾	30 @30¼
Middling	31	31¼	31½@31¾
Good Middling	32	32¼	32½@32¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts last week	5,000
Receipts preceding week	4,061
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	343,418
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	569,940
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	1,160
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	211,002
Exports since Sept. 1	363,026
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	67,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,132,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,739,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,331,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,604,000
Exports same time 1866-7	1,327,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	157,500
Estimated stock same time in 1867	290,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very limited demand all day, and generally quoted off 10c.@20c. per bbl, closing quite heavily and irregularly. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,350 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 75@$8 35; very inferior to fair ordinary extra State at $8 60@$9 10; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring. Wheat extra State at $9 10@$10 00, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 40@$10 15 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 75@$8 35
Extra State	8 60@10 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 65@13 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 40@10 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 15@13 50
Extra Genesee	10 10@13 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 00@16 50

Southern Flour is dull and lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 370 bbls., at $9 40@$10 80 for poor to fair, and $10 80@$15 75 for fair to very superior extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour is in limited demand, at reduced rates; sales have been reported of 800 sacks at $10 90@$13 for extras, ⅌ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in less request at $8@$10 for inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 240 bbls. Corn Meal continues in limited demand at $5 80@$5 90 for Jersey, $5 70@$6 for Western, $5 40 for City, $6 35@$6 40 for Brandywine; $2 85 for State, and $6 for Brooklyn, ⅌ bbl.; sales 650 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very moderate request for shipment and home use to-day, at decidedly lower and quite irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 42,500 bushels, including White Canada on private terms; Choice White Michigan at $3 05; No. 1 Spring at $2 22@$2 26, in store and afloat; No. 2 Spring at $2 13@$2 15, chiefly at $2 15; No. 3 Spring at $2 02; Mixed No. 2 and 3 Spring at $2 10, and White Kentucky at $2 77½ ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in unusually full supply and very brisk demand at a trifle lower prices, closing with rather more steadiness; sales have been reported of 315,000 bushels at $1 04@$1 06 for New Mixed Western, in store and afloat; closing with $1 06 bid for Prime; $1 11@$1 12½, chiefly $1 12½, for New Yellow Western and Southern; $1 11@$1 14 for White Western and Southern ⅌ bushel. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 350 bushels at $2 05@$2 06 bushel; market quiet but steady on a light offering. Barley and Malt have been inactive and somewhat nominal. Oats have been more freely offered, and purchased at a shade lower prices; sales have been reported of 91,000 bushels since our last, chiefly at 84c. in store, and 85c. afloat for Western, and 85c. for State afloat, ⅌ bushel. The Albany *Argus* gives the following list of grain boats as having passed Fultonville during the twenty-four hours ending 10 A. M., May 29, 1868: Jennie Slown, Oswego, wheat; Wm. M. Shurtz, Buffalo, corn; Wm. O. R. Sprague, Oswego, corn and flour, Mary H. Case, Buffalo, corn; Lundys Lane, Buffalo, corn; H. Alexander, Jr., Rome, flour, &c.; John Cody, Buffalo, corn; James Frazee, Oswego, flour, &c.; Anna Harman, Buffalo, wheat; D. G. Forr, Oswego, corn; Eddie J., Buffalo, corn; Miami, Buffalo, corn; Glad Tidings, Buffalo, wheat; Calamachus, Oswego, corn; C. A. Walrath, Buffalo, corn; S. C. Anthony, Buffalo, corn; J. C. Murphy, Buffalo, corn; Ogdensburgh, Oswego, wheat; Adelia, Buffalo, corn.

HAY—North River Bale has been in moderate request at 75c.@85c., chiefly at 80c., for shipping, and $1 10@$1 45 for poor to very choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw is in moderate demand at 75c.@90c. for short and long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue inactive, including American at 10c.@55c. for new; older growths, 5c.@25c., and foreign at 20c.@40c. ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@15c.; good to prime, 20c.@30c.; choice to fancy, 35c.@40c. Eastern, common to fair, 10c.@15c.; prime to choice, 25c.@35c. Wisconsins, common to fancy, 20c.@45c. Michigans, common to fair, 10c.@15c.; good to prime, 25c.@35c. Yearlings of all grades, 10c.@20c.; old Olds, 5c.@15c. Foreign—Canadians, 10c.@40c.; Bavarians, 25c@35c.; Belgians, 20c.@25c. ⅌ lb.

LEATHER—Sole has been in fair demand and quite firm in prices, including Oak Slaughter and Salted good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped good, 41c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good 42c.@45c.: Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good, Light, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 26½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 26c.@26½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 26½c.@27c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 25½c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 22½c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ⅌ lb.

LIME—Rockland continues in moderate request at $1 10 for Common and $2 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—Has been in request and firm, including Porto Rico at 55c.@75c.; Cuba at 37c.@60c.; English Island at 58c.@59c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in more demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 47½c.@49½c. ⅌ gallon; Crude at $4 50; Resin at $3@$10 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$4; Pitch at $3 50 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate request, including Crude Whale at 80c.; Bleached Whale at 85c.@87½c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 25@$1 60; Red Oil at 75c.@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 13@$1 15; Olive, $2 40 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been rather more sought after at 12¾c.@13¼c. for Crude in bulk; 17½c.@18c. for do. in bbls.; 28c.@31c. for Refined, in bond, and 36c.@36½c. for Refined, free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand, opening at lower prices, but closing rather more firmly. Sales have been reported of 2,450 bbls., in lots, at $27 87@$28 12, closing at $28 regular, for New Western Mess; $27 50@$27 75 for old Mess; $24 25@$24 50, for Prime Mess; $23@$23 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats have been quiet and heavy. Sales equal to 160 pkgs. at 16½c.@17½c. for Hams, and 12¾c.@13½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon continues inactive and nominal. Lard has been in moderate demand, at lower prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 650 tcs. and bbls., at 17¾c.@18¾c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 18¼c.@18¾c. for prime steam, ⅌ lb. Beef continues in request at $15@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 200 bbls. Tierce Beef rules very dull, including Prime Mess at $30@$33, and India Mess at $34@$36 50 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams are quiet and heavy at $28@$32 ⅌ bbl.; sales 50 bbls. Butter is in limited request at 25c.@35c. for State, and 25c.@30c. for Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese is quiet at 7c.@17½c., for new and old, ⅌ lb. We quote Cheese, in detail, thus:

OLD CROP CHEESE.	
Factory and Farm, first quality, ⅌ lb.	16 @17½
Factory and Farm, second quality, ⅌ lb.	14 @15
Pineapple ⅌ lb.	12 @18
NEW CROP CHEESE.	
Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ lb.	16 @16½
Factory Dairies, fair quality, ⅌ lb.	13 @15
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ lb.	14 @15
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	10 @13
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	7 @10

SUGARS—Have been quoted a shade firmer on a moderate trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 670 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11¼c.@13⅝c. ⅌ lb., and 216 boxes Havana, part 11¾c.@12¾c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair request at from 14¾c.@16½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 70,000 lbs. Tallow, at 12c.@12½c.; 32,000 lbs. Stearine at 18c.@18¾c.; and 27,000 lbs. Grease at 9¼c.@11¼c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been in fair demand at full prices, including Gunpowder and Imperial at from $1@$1 85; Hyson at from 90c.@$1 50; Young Hyson at 77½c.@$1 65; Uncolored Japan at from 87½c.@$1 25; Oolong at from 68c.@$1 60; Souchong and Congou at from 67½c.@$1 25 ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been salable and firm, including Kentucky Lugs at 7c.@9½c.; Common Leaf, 8c.@12c.; Medium Leaf, 10c.@14½c.; Good Leaf, 12½c.@16½c.; Fine Leaf, 15c.@18c.; Selections, 17c.@20c. ⅌ lb. We quote *Seed Leaf* thus: Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers, 6c.@7c.; average lots, 18c.@30c.; fine wrappers, 35c.@55c. New-York State fillers, 5c.@5½c.; average lots, 8c.@14c.; wrappers, 12c.@35c. Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers, 5c.@5½c.; average lots, 9c.@16c.; wrappers, 15c.@40c. ⅌ lb. *Havana*—Common, 80c.@85c.; Good, 90c.@$1; Fine, $1 05@$1 10. *Yara*—I. cut, 82c.@82½c.; II. cut, $1 05@$1 10; average lots, 90c.@92½c. ⅌ lb. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black Work, Common and Medium, 17½c.@22c.; Good and Fine, 23c.@30c. Bright Work, Common and Medium, 25c.@45c.; Good and Fine, 50c.@85c., in bond, ⅌ lb. Sales have been made, since our last, of 347 hhds. Kentucky at 8½c.@17c. and 135 cases Seed Leaf at 5c.@5½c. ⅌ lb.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouse during May.

	Kentucky. Hhds.	Va. & N. C. Hhds.	Ohio. Hhds.	Maryland. Hhds.	Total. Hhds.
Stock, May 1, 1868	16,294	735	19	25	17,073
Received since	6,179	350	..	36	6,565
Total	22,473	1,085	19	61	23,638
Delivered since	2,359	71	..	..	2,430
Stock, June 1, 1868	20,114	1,014	19	61	21,208

Brooklyn Inspection—Stock, May 1, 1868..hhds.	4,752
Received since	2,142
Total	6,894
Delivered since	953
Stock in the Brooklyn Inspection Warehouse, June 1, 1868..hhds.	5,941
Total stock..hhds.	27,149
Same time, 1867	21,763
Same time, 1866	26,646

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in May.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Yara.
Stock May 1, 1868, bales	6,894	22	871
Received since	4,521	..	63
Total	11,415	22	934
Sales and reshipments to May 31	3,700	..	200
Stock June 1, 1868	7,715	..	734
Stock June 1, 1867	8,457	604	..

FREIGHTS—The market has been quite dull, today, though no important change can be noticed in rates. For Liverpool, there were taken, by steamer, 15 000 bushels grain, and 300 boxes Cheese on private terms. For other ports the engagements were light.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—COAL YARD, BELOW BANK-ST.; now doing a good business; low rent; horses, carts, &c., in good order. Particulars of PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—THE DESIRAble and handsomely fitted up store No. 533 Hudson-st., corner of Charles, will be sold at a bargain for cash. Apply on the premises.

TO CIDER AND VINEGAR MERCHANTS. —For sale, the recipe to clarify cider and vinegar. Samples can be seen, or address JAS. STEVENS, No. 26 University-place, between 9th and 10th sts.

FOR SALE—TWO STANDS IN FULTON MARket, suitable for commission business. Apply at Nos. 43 and 44 Fulton Market.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. GEO. GUIREY WILL, BY REQUEST, give an account of his visit to Spurgeon and his Tabernacle in London, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 2, at 7¾ o'clock, in the Baptist Church, corner of Madison and Gouverneur st. All are invited to attend.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE HEbrew Christian Brotherhood, for the election of officers, will be held at their office, Room No. 22 Bible House, on WEDNESDAY next, at 4 o'clock P. M.
J. M. GOLDBERG, Cor. Sec.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT and experienced good cook and baker, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best City reference for honesty, sobriety and capability; wages not so much an object as in a respectable family. Can be seen at No. 404 32d-st., second house west of 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class waitress: has no objection to light chamberwork; thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen on Monday and Tuesday at No. 50 East 13th-st., between Broadway and University-place, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as children's nurse; competent to fill both situations; good references given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 220 West 27th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman, a situation as nurse: is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; no objections to the country or traveling. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 19 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY, TO PROCURE A situation for an American Protestant woman in the country as child's nurse, or to assist with the light housework and sewing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 30 East 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as nurse and to take the entire charge of an infant; no objections to a short distance in the country; good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 444 8th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands all the branches, soups, side-dishes, pastry and desserts; is a good baker; City reference. Call at No. 119 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress or chamberwork and washing in a small private family; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork and sewing; understands dressmaking, and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to the country. Apply at 128th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., frame building.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; can give five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS AND chambermaid, or assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to any other work; country calls preferred; the best City reference. Call at No. 146 West 81st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as good plain cook; no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; would go to the country; best of City references. Apply at No. 262 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 239 East 36th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., three stairs up, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as cook in a private family; has no objection to assist with the washing; has good City reference from last employer. Apply at No. 310 East 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses and all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machines. Call for two days at No. 50 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as nurse and to do plain sewing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; City reference. Call at No. 346 8th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., top floor, backroom.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or as nurse and to do light chamberwork; the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 239 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT NURSE, A SITuation; can take charge of an infant from its birth, or can mind children; City or country immaterial. Inquire in shoe store No. 168 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT girl a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to take care of children; has eleven months' City reference. Call at No. 217 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, a situation as chambermaid, waitress or to assist in fine washing; is willing to make herself useful; no objections to the country; unexceptionable City reference. Can be seen at No. 263 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of fish, soups, meats and desserts; is a good baker of bread and cake; first-class City reference. Call at No. 120 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WELSH GIRL, A situation as infant's nurse; can take full charge of it night and day; is a good seamstress; is willing to go to the country; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No 384 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young girl as first-class waitress, or is willing to do chamberwork and waiting in a small family; has three and a half years' reference. Inquire at No. 244 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as laundress and assist with the chamberwork, and has no objections to go into the country; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 216 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as chambermaid; can do fine washing and ironing; perfectly understands French fluting; has long and unexceptionable references. Can be seen at No. 57 West 33d-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, lately landed, a situation as waitress and to assist with the chamberwork; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at 413 West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation to wait on an invalid, or old lady, or grown-up children; is a good seamstress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her residence, No. 752 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse and seamstress; no objections to the country. Can be seen this day at her present employer's, No. 14 West 34th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City references. Apply at 237 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation in a private family; understands her business thoroughly. Can be seen at No. 127 East 19th-st., two doors from Irving-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer; no objection to the country: good reference can be given. Call at No. 216 West 27th-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, A SITUATION AS seamstress; can cut and fit; has no objection to the country, or do chamberwork, or take care of children. Can be seen for two days at No. 139 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as infant's nurse; can cut and fit children's clothes; excellent City reference from her last place. Call at No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing, or as waitress; good City references. Call at No. 190 6th-av., in the grocery store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and laundress. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 14 West 34th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent, civil woman as good cook and to wash and iron, or as laundress, in the City or country. Call or address COOK, No. 140 West 19th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress in a private family; no objection to the country; best City reference. Apply at No. 90 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days at present employer's, No. 106 East 16th-st., east of 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL WITH two years' reference a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 60½ 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman to wait on an invalid lady or gentleman; good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 296 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid (Protestant) and sewing, or would assist with the fine washing. Can be seen, at No. 241 West 37th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands French and American cooking; no objections to the country; best of reference. Can be seen at No. 395 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as nurse and chambermaid; has no objection to go in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 154 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGlish girl, a situation in a private family as nurse; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 344 East 23d-st.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for a faithful, experienced nurse, who is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth. Apply at No. 21 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable woman as cook, and to assist with washing; the best City reference given. Call at No. 116 East 84th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as good plain cook in a private family; will be willing to assist with the washing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 335 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, with good reference, the washing of one or two private families; can do French fluting of all kinds. Call at No. 455 West 40th-street, top floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as nurse or to wait on an invalid lady; best of reference. Call for one week at No. 402 East 12th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as first-class waitress; either for City or country; has the very best of City reference. No. 227 East 45th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English girl as nurse and seamstress; would take the entire charge of an infant; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 61 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class cook; best of reference from her last employer. Call at No. 127 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress; has four years' reference from her last place. No. 320 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, A SITUAtion to attend a bakery; is accustomed to the business. Call at No. 384 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to cook, wash and iron; the best of City reference. Call at No. 242 West 16th-st.

A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for a kind, obliging girl in her employ to do chamberwork and have the care of children. Apply at No. 136 West 41st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble Protestant girls; one is a competent nurse and seamstress, or would wait on a lady; the other as chambermaid and plain sewer; is a capable chambermaid and has no objection to the country; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 174 10th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman, as cook; can do all kinds of cooking thoroughly; if in the country, can make butter, and milk; can furnish best of references from families with whom she has lived. Apply or address No. 436 East 14th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as excellent cook; no objection to the coarse washing; would go to the country. Also, an excellent waitress; no objection to assist in chamberwork; has the best City reference. Call at No. 327 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED meat and pastry cooks, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, cooks, washers and ironers, and first-class housemaids, with unexceptionable reference to some of the first families in Brooklyn, at MANNING'S, No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn. Several excellent servants on hand for the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, capable girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework: is a neat, respectful, and economical servant, first-rate washer and ironer, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and to take care of growing children or do waiting; wishes a steady place in a private family; highest City reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 29 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL—A good situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid, or to assist in washing and ironing, in a private family; no objection to go in the country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 224 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing, in a respectable family; is willing to go a short distance in the country; good reference. Apply at No. 220 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A SITUAtion as first-class nurse and seamstress; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; would be willing to wash for a baby; has unquestionable references; no objection to country. Can be seen for two days at No. 263 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as waitress, or is willing to assist with light chamberwork; no objections to a short distance in the country; has the best City references if required. Call at No. 11 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AT BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av. 25th-st., for a large number of recommended excellent cooks, ladies' maids, nurses, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, cooks, washers and ironers, young girls for housework, chamberwork, nurses, &c.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL WITH EXCELlent City reference, a situation in the City or country; takes the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or grown children or chambermaid, and do the ladies' washing; wages $10, City or country. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth; has no objection to go to the country; can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 419½ 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NURSE; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; would assist in chamberwork and sewing; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to the country or first-class boarding house; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 338 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITuation as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing; willing to do general housework of a small family: three years' reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 414 East 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress and take care of children; good City reference given; no objection to City or country. Call for two days at No. 427 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE girl as chambermaid in a respectable private family; would take care of children and do plain sewing; willing to go in the country for the Summer; good City reference. Call at No. 352 3d-av., Room No. 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as nurse and seamstress; is accustomed to the care of children; has the best of City references. Can be seen at her present employer's for two days, No. 907 Broadway, corner 20th-st., one stairs up.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and waitress or seamstress; has good City reference. Can be seen at 83 11th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., first floor, back.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as first-class cook; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 247 East 30th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress, and has a good City reference. Can be seen at her present situation, No. 10 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call for two days at No. 88 West 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse and do plain sewing; or would go as nurse and do light chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 365 6th-av., in the bakery store.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, a German, to go out sewing by the day, in private families. Address W. C. B., Station D, Post-office.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A cook, washer and ironer, a situation; can take the place of chambermaid and laundress or waitress; can do housework. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD AND EXPERIENCED cook, a situation in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 39 West 13th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK; is a good baker; has good City reference. Call at No. 387 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a young married woman with a fresh breast of milk; lately lost her own child. Call at No. 277 6th-av.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERman servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man, a situation as first-class coachman and groom with a private family; the best reference from his last employer; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Address T. W., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG COLored man as coachman and gardener, or waiter; competent at either; willing to make himself generally useful; good driver, and thoroughly understands the care of horses; City or country; good testimonials. Call at office No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN A situation as coachman and groom; is willing and obliging; the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 1,309 Broadway, in the store, corner 36th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as first-class coachman or groom: best of City reference; and wife as first-class cook if required. Call or address G. H. T., No. 145 32d-st., near Lexington-av., until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HEAD WAITER to take charge of a dining room in a summer house, by a man of long experience and good character. Call or address HEAD WAITER, No. 132 West 15th-st., care of Mrs. Malony.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young married man in a private family; has the best of City reference from his last place. Wages moderate with a permanent situation. Call on W. C., No 211 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN HAVING TWO coachmen and only use for one, a situation for the other; is a good groom and driver, and never drinks; he is all any person desires to find. Call at No. 50 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single young man, who understands the business thoroughly; City or country; will be found willing and obliging; first-class City reference. Address J. F., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a first-class single man, English, who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of reference from his former employers; would prefer the country. Address W. C., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation in the country as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of reference from his last employer. Call at or address No. 126 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom in City or country; understands the proper care of fast horses; has good City reference. Address C. H., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a Protestant young man; is a good groom and careful driver; no objection to the country; has the best of reference. Address J. F. M., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; the country preferred; would likewise assist in the garden if required; has got good reference from his last employer. Address J. F., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man, (American;) understands his business; would make himself useful if required; the best of City and country reference given. Address W. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble man as coachman; has had long experience and is an excellent and careful driver; first-class reference as to capability, honesty, sobriety and industry. Apply in the flower store, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; thoroughly understands his business; City or country; will be found willing and obliging; good City reference from last employer. Address, two days, P. M., Box 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble man, as coachman; thoroughly understands the care and proper treatment of horses and carriages; is also a good driver; best City reference; no objection to the country. Address C. P., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single, sober man; thoroughly understands his business; City or country; will be found willing and obliging; good City reference from his last employer. Address J. B. L., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a single man; is willing and obliging; can milk if required; has first-class reference. Address T. T., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A private family; the applicant is a Protestant, young and efficient; first class City reference. Apply at Mrs. SANDERS' Office, No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who thoroughly understands his business; country preferred; best of reference. Address W. D., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant man and woman in a gentleman's place; the man understands the care and treatment of horses, cows, harness, carriages, &c., and gardening if required; the woman is capable of doing any situation that is required of her with the family; will be found willing and obliging; references will be found satisfactory. Address J. H., Box No. 204 *Times* Office for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MARried couple, (no incumbrance,) situations in some respectable family; man as coachman and groom; is a good plain gardener; his wife is a good plain cook; they have the highest of recommendations; no objection to City or country. Apply or address, for three days, No. 99 3d-av., in the fancy store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN, WIFE AND boy; man as gardener and farmer; the wife is a good cook, or would take the charge of a farm-house and milk and butter; the boy can take care of and drive horses, or work on the premises. Address J. R., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; has been disengaged on account of his employer going to Europe; has no objection to the country, and will be found willing and obliging, and will make himself useful. Address M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman by a man thoroughly acquainted with New-York and Brooklyn, having lived with some of the first-class families, as his reference will certify; no objection to the country. Address J. C., at the stables No. 1,156, corner Broadway and 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman; he is honest and sober and very industrious and obliging; he can give the very best of reference from his last employer; the country preferred. Call, or address a note to J. T., for two days, No. 148 East 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A man who thoroughly understands his business, and can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 746 Broadway, H. A. Kerr's.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family by a single man of pleasing address; has the best of City references. Call or address WAITER, No. 337 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman or groom; has long experience, and is a careful driver; satisfactory reference if required. Address J. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a colored man, who can come well recommended. Address J. A. B., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

ANY GENTLEMAN WANTING A THOROughly competent coachman, with 12 years' first-class City reference, can find such by addressing U. S., care of Hunt, McDonnell & Co., No. 281 Pearl-st., or A. McBride, No. 260 1st-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, BY A PRIvate family, an honest, tidy, obliging girl to do general housework, without washing and ironing; reference to last employer required. Apply, for two days, between 10 and 11 A. M., at M. LIENAU & CO.'S, No. 105 Front-st., up stairs.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL A NEW ARTIcle; can make from $8 to $10 per day. It can be had nowhere else; we are the sole manufacturers. Call at Pacific Hotel, No. 172 Greenwich-st., Room No. 57; hours 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS AND to assist in chamberwork; best City references required; none need apply who are not willing to go to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 68 East 34th-st., from 9 to 11 o'clock.

WANTED—EIGHT CARPET LAYERS; NONE but those who thoroughly understand the business need apply to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st., entrance on 9th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, SINGLE, PROTESTant, either English or Scotch, with reliable recommendation from last employer. Apply from 8 to 10 A. M. at No. 42 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GARDENER, GERMAN preferred; one who thoroughly understands his business and can take full charge of a gentleman's place, may apply at No. 38 Broadway. J. BULKLEY.

TRAVELING AGENT WANTED FOR the sale of first-class American goods on commission. Address, with name and reference, MANUFACTURER, Box No. 5,648 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT chambermaid. For further particulars apply at Mrs. SANDER'S office, No. 45 3d-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—AN ERRAND BOY, ABOUT FIFteen years, in a tailor's store. Apply at No. 86 Duane-st., second floor.

FURNITURE.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
NOS. 87 AND 89 BOWERY,
Have the largest assorted stock of
FURNITURE, CARPETS AND MATTRESSES,
of any house in the City, and owing to the general decline in material and repeal of tax, we will, until FURTHER NOTICE, TO REDUCE THE PRICE 30 PER CENT.

FURNITURE FURNITURE,
AT G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S,
No. 283 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts.
We manufacture and sell all kinds of furniture, in suites or single pieces,
RETAIL, AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
Also, mattresses, bedding, looking-glasses, &c.
Goods warranted and delivered free. Self-rocking and other cradles. Furniture made to order. Goods boxed for shipping. Note the number.

AT ERNEST ROTH'S FURNITURE MANUFACTORY, No. 58 Bleecker-st., near Broadway. Furniture at a bargain, for cash; magnificent parlor suites, covered with any color French satin brocatel, for $175, $200, $225 and $250; covered with reps or haircloth, $75, $85, $100, $125, and $150; also, great variety parlor, bedroom, library and dining-room furniture, mattresses, bookcases, &c., cheap. All goods warranted.

2,000 PATENT COTS, SUITABLE FOR hotels and watering places, also for the South, West Indies and California trade—they require no mattress in warm weather, and very thin ones in cold. The trade supplied on reasonable terms. Call and see them, at COLTON'S, No. 724 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.
Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager,
Middle Granville, N. Y.,
Warehouse and Show Rooms,
No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS—IN GREAT VARIEties, at reduced prices, at S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

We respecfully inform our friends and customers that our Merchant Tailoring business is removed from No. 89 Prince-st. to
No. 296 BROADWAY,
between Reade and Duane sts., where it will be continued under the firm name of JOSEPH LEE & CO.
JOSEPH LEE, WEESER & CO.

Our Mr. JOSEPH LEE, established in this business for the past twenty years, viz.:
In 1847, at No. 171 Fulton-st.,
In 1852, at No. 9 Warren-st.,
In 1858, at No. 62 Walker-st.,
will give his personal and undivided attention to the business at our new location. JOSEPH LEE & CO.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A GLASS HEARSE, WITH THREE lights on each side, weighing about 600 pounds, with pole and shafts. Apply to TAYLOR & CO., No. 163 Bowery, New-York, or BURR REDFIELD, New-Rochelle, where it may be seen.

WANTED—A CITY MADE SECOND-HAND square box top buggy; must be in good running order and not too light, and not to cost over $150 to $175. Any person having such can address W., Box No. 279 New-York Post Office.

ASTROLOGY.

CAUTION—LOOK OUT. GOOD NEWS FOR ALL, the never failing Mrs. S. VANHORN has now arrived from Europe, born with a natural gift, the greatest business and medical clairvoyant known; reveals past, present and future, and all the affairs through life; also your thoughts as you enter the room, the name of the person you will marry, according to the sciences, also the likeness of your future husband or absent friends; brings together those long separated, causes speedy marriages, which is tested by hundreds who daily and eagerly visit her; she succeeds, all others fail; lucky numbers free; fee 25 to 50 cents; planet reading $1; gents not admitted; No. 40 3d-av., below 10th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

DR. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT-BROWN
COD LIVER OIL.

In consequence of the immense demand for this celebrated Oil in all parts of the world, the cupidity of unprincipled dealers has been excited. In America, a fraudulent imitation has been audaciously sold for some years. In order to put a final stop to such dishonest proceedings, and to enable the medical profession and the public in America to place full confidence in the genuineness of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL, and to realize its unequaled efficacy, every bottle of
DR. DE JONGH'S GENUINE OIL
shipped to the United States by his sole consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., of London, is now sealed with a new Patent trade Mark Capsule, (Betts, maker, London,) colored blue opaque, white top, stamped with a blue fish on a red shield, and the label bears the additional signature of the sole accredited agents for the United States and Canada.
EDWARD GREEY & CO.,
No. 34 Vesey-st., New-York.
Sold by all respectable druggists.

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE ORIENTAL Republic of Uruguay, No. 19 Broad-st.—Notice.—A mail bag for Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres, by the Oriental steamer YI, P. L. FLORES Commander, will be made up at this Consulate for the above ports, until 10 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1868. EDWIN C. B. GARSIA, Consul-General.

OXYGEN AND PURE HYDROGEN GAS —Process Tessie du Motay and Marechal of Metz, France. Licenses for States, counties or towns for sale. Apply to STERN, STEVENS & FRENCH, No. 22 Nassau-st., New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MASKS AND FACES. Characters by Messrs. Charles Fisher, B. T. Ringgold, George Holland, A. W. Young, J. B. Polk, J. C. Williamson, G. F. Browne, W. H. Pope, Miss McCormick, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss M. Barrett, Miss Fannie Greene, and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
MARIE ANTOINETTE. Leading character by Mme. Ristori.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Emilie Rigl, Miss M. Blake, Miss Lillie Whiting and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
CAMILLE and A FLASH OF LIGHTNING. Matilda Heron as Camille.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
DER FREISCHUTZ and PEEP O'DAY. Leading character by Mr. W. H. Whalley.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL,
14th-st. near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
HUMORISTS AND VOCALISTS, BURLESQUES, &c.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
GRAND CONCERT. By Ole Bull, E. Lansing, G. F. Hall, Miss Jenny Landsman, and G. W Morgan.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. Under the direction of Mr. Carl Bergmann.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION of PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th st.
EXHIBITION OF CELEBRATED PAINTINGS.

ART GALLERY.
No. 845 Broadway.
THE GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING OF "THE NEW REPUBLIC." By Ferd. Pauwels.

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Five copies....$8
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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate Mr. Sherman presented the resolution of the Legislature of Ohio, denunciatory of the efforts alleged to have been made to influence or intimidate the members of the Court of Impeachment. He said the resolution was peculiar in its nature, and as it came from a Democratic Legislature, which had desired himself and colleague to vote against conviction, he supposed they were the only Senators intended. He therefore moved its reference to the Select Committee to ascertain whether either of them had been tampered with. After considerable debate the resolution of thanks to Mr. Stanton was adopted. An amendment offered, including Chief Justice Chase in the vote of thanks, was rejected. The bill for the admission of Arkansas was debated at considerable length, but not definitely acted on when the Senate adjourned.

In the House a number of petitions were presented relative to the tax on cigars and protection to American industry. Among the latter were petitions from 200 coal mining and iron working companies of Pennsylvania, representing 20,000 workingmen, setting forth that the industry of the country is paralyzed for want of protection, and that for the same reason thousands of workmen are out of employment. Petitions were also submitted from glass manufacturers and other industrial classes to the same effect, all of which were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. A number of bills and joint resolutions were submitted and referred to appropriate committees. One by Mr. Donnelly provides for the appointment of emigration agents to be located in Germany, Great Britain, Sweden and Norway, to facilitate emigration to this country. Mr. Morgan introduced a letter from Miss Vinnie Ream, addressed to the Sergeant-at-Arms, relative to being turned out of her rooms in the Capitol, reciting that if the order of the House were carried out it would result in the destruction of her model of the bust of Mr. Lincoln and the loss of her year's work. Mr. Morgan offered a resolution asking that the execution of the order on the subject be suspended. On motion the resolution was laid on the table, yeas 61, nays 47. Under the call of States, a number of resolutions were introduced and referred. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the new Tax bill. Mr. Schenck explained the bill at considerable length, and at the conclusion of his remarks announced that he desired to have it considered and disposed of as soon as possible. The Committee rose, and the Special Committee appointed to investigate the charges recently made by Mr. Washburne against Mr. Donnelly, asked to be discharged from further consideration of the matter, both the gentlemen having withdrawn the offensive and personal allusions made by them. Regarding the charges made in reference to Mr. Donnelly's career before he became a member of the House, the Committee did not feel at liberty to cause an investigation. Mr. Donnelly undertook to make some remarks but the House refused to hear him, and the report was ordered printed. The House then adjourned.

EUROPE.

Sullivan and Pigot, the Dublin editors imprisoned for the publication of alleged seditious articles, have been released on a writ of error.

GENERAL.

Gen. Grant has written a letter to the House Committee on Military Affairs, recommending a renewal of the increase of thirty-three and one-third per cent. in the pay of army officers. The law which gives this increase now expires by limitation on the 30th of June.

On Saturday afternoon last work was suspended indefinitely in the Rensselaer Iron Works, the Albany Iron Works, and the Burden's Works, in the South part of Troy, in consequence of demands made by the operatives for an increase of wages, and which does not meet with the sanction of the proprietors. The "lock" is likely to remain for a long time.

The steamer *Drew*, of the People's Line, had an extremely narrow escape from serious injury on the trip from New-York to Albany, Sunday morning. When below Poughkeepsie she collided with a heavy barge loaded with lumber on the west side of the river. The barge struck the *Drew* a little aft of the wheel-house, breaking in the side of the boat to the length of about twenty-five feet. Fortunately, the wheel escaped injury. No person was injured, but all on board were considerably frightened for a few moments.

A delegation from Mobile is visiting the Northern cities interested in Mississippi River transportation, advocating the adoption of measures to secure the opening of Bayou Manchac, whereby an opening to the Gulf can be secured and New-Orleans avoided. The delegation yesterday addressed a meeting of merchants at St. Louis, and made a favorable impression. Resolutions were adopted favoring the enterprise, and appointing a Committee to accompany the delegation in their visits to other cities.

Major-Gen. Hooker is expected home from Europe in the *St. Laurent*, due to-day. It is reported that while his own health is not improved, that of his devoted wife has broken down.

Ex-President James Buchanan died at his residence at Wheatland, Penn., yesterday morning, after an illness of four weeks, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

Active preparations are in progress at Annapolis for the Summer cruise of the Naval School. The squadron, composed of the *Savannah*, *Macedonian* and *Dale*, will sail about the 6th inst., going first to West Point, at which point the graduating class of midshipmen, numbering eighty, will take leave of their schoolmates to enter on the active duties of their profession. After a short stay at West Point the school fleet will sail for the Azore Islands, (Fayal,) and after a short cruise will return to Annapolis. The school now numbers 350 midshipmen. The new class will enter on the 20th inst.

Rev. Charles Beecher, of Georgetown, Mass., is to deliver the Phi Beta Kappa oration at Bowdoin College, at the ensuing commencement.

Mayor Wallach, of Washington, officially denies the story of two gambling houses in that city, at which richly-dressed ladies, connected with families whose standing is high in the community, earnestly engage in playing "faro." He says that he has made most diligent and particular inquiry, and can find no shadow of foundation for this apparently unwarranted aspersion of the ladies of that city, beyond what may exist in the imagination of the reporter.

The President will probably send to the Senate in a day or two the nomination of an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Chandler. There are ten or twelve applicants for the position.

It is said that the President will, during the week, withdraw the nomination of Gen. McClellan as Minister to England, as it is learned that he cannot be confirmed. Hon. Reverdy Johnson is spoken of as the successor of Mr. Adams.

Hon. H. M. Watterson, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed a visitor to West Point, *vice* Williams, declined.

Commencement day at Dartmouth College occurs this year on June 23.

Frank Lyon, brother of Detective William T. Lyon, of Reading, Penn., was shot dead by a German named Julius Weaver, in the street, in that city, on Saturday night, about twelve o'clock. Weaver went to the Mayor soon after and gave himself up, saying that he and his son were going home from a saloon at the time, and met Lyon and another man running down toward them. Lyon and the man picked up stones and threw at him; he hallooed to them, "Stop throwing or I'll shoot." Then one threw again, and Lyon ran against him struck him in the stomach, whereupon he fired.

Hon. E. W. Fox, of St. Louis, declines to permit the use of his name as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant-Governor of Missouri.

The steamboat train for Boston was thrown from the track about a quarter of a mile below Providence, R. I., at 5 o'clock on Saturday in consequence of a large amount of sand and gravel having been washed upon the rails by the severe rain-storm of Friday night. The locomotive was badly wrecked, and the crate and baggage cars considerably injured, all being thrown from the track. The forward trucks of the first passenger car were also thrown from the track, but the car was not injured, although the train ran about one hundred feet after the locomotive was thrown off. No one was injured. The baggage, mails and the two hundred passengers were transferred to another train, and reached this City about 8:30 o'clock.

An important insurance case has just been decided in the Supreme Court at Boston. Six Companies, the Commercial Mutual, Harmony, Fire and Marine, Phœnix and Mercantile Mutual Marine of New-York, and the Marine and Merchants' Mutual of Baltimore, brought suit to set aside polices of insurance made in February, 1866, on the ship *Young Mechanic*, her freight and outfit, amounting to $100,000. The Companies claimed that the ship, burned off the South American coast, was destroyed by conspiracy to defraud, but the defendants were exonerated, save from the charge of false representations to the Baltimore Companies, and those policies are declared void. The jury hold New-York Companies for the amount of their policies.

The racing yesterday, the third day of the Hoboken Spring meeting, was good throughout and the sport in every way enjoyable. *Blackbird* won the Hurdle race, *Marshall* the Post Stakes, *Red Dick* the Consolation Purse, and *James A. Connolly* the two-mile-heat race.

The order made by Judge Cardozo on the 13th of April, that the terms of a lease of the premises Nos. 117 and 119 Nassau-street, made between the City authorities and Fernando Wood, and against which an appeal was made, was yesterday confirmed by Judge Barnard, in default of counsel for the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., being prepared to argue the case.

Yesterday was a holiday among the Germans. Forty thousand men, women and children spent the day in the open air. The up-town parks were crowded, and the streets flooded, with happy and well behaved citizens.

The Chinese Embassy, *en route* for Washington, was received at Newark by Gov. Ward, who tendered them the hospitalities of the State of New-Jersey, which Mr. Burlingame, in the name of the Embassy, accepted. Gov. Ward and Mr. Burlingame are old-time friends.

John Collins and James Hall, sailors on board the *Caroline Magnus*, just arrived in port, were yesterday arrested charged with mutiny at sea. They attacked and severely injured the mate and steward.

Mayor Kalbfleisch, of Brooklyn, yesterday presented his budget of expenses for 1869—in all $3,193,254 18, being $230,000 less than previous budget.

The Board of Public Commissioners yesterday passed a series of resolutions regarding the death of their late associate, Hon. William McMurray. At the inquest held by Coroner Keenan, the cause of death was ascertained to be disease of the heart.

Recorder Hackett yesterday convened the Court of General Sessions for the June term, by impaneling a grand jury, of which Mr. George T. Jackson is foreman. No cases were tried, in view of the failure of the requisite number of petty jurors in answering to their names. Upon the recommendation of District Attorney Hall, Wm. Roche, accused of divulging the contents of a telegraphic dispatch, was discharged. The Court adjourned until Wednesday morning.

The Committee of the Board of Councilmen, to whom was referred the resolution to widen Broadway from Seventeenth to Fifty-ninth-street, met again yesterday. A large number of our wealthiest property owners were present, nearly all of whom expressed the most decided opposition to the project.

The German Catholic Central Union met yesterday afternoon at the Germania Assembly Rooms, in the Bowery, and organized. Its business sessions will be continued to-day and to-morrow. Delegates were present from all parts of the country.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday. A remonstrance against the paving of Warren street, with Brown & Miller pavement, was read and referred. The resolution to rescind all resolutions to lay Belgian pavement, was amended so as to exclude all resolutions under which contracts have been awarded. An ordinance to divide the City into convenient election districts, was adopted.

Breadstuffs were generally lower, yesterday, on a very moderate business in all save Corn and Oats, which were quite freely dealt in. Cotton was inactive at former rates. Provisions were quiet; Pork and Lard were cheaper. Groceries were moderately inquired for. Freights were dull.

Transactions in beef cattle, yesterday, at the Communipaw yards were unusually brisk, at firmer prices, than last week. Very few, if any, were sold for more than 18½c. ℘ lb., net weight. But the receipts were moderately large, and the cattle uniformly good, with only a small number of rough and common bullocks. Most of the sales seemed to be made at about 17c.@17½c. ℘ lb., net weight. Dealers in sheep declared that there is no market even for prime sheep. Occasional sales were made of prime sheep at 5c.@7c. ℘ lb., live weight. The pens were full of fair sheep, but no buyers were to be seen. Very few are sold for over 7c. The hog market is fairly active, with no change in prices. Arrivals light. Prime slaughtered, 11¾c.@12¼c. ℘ lb. Live hogs are worth about 8½c.@9½c. ℘ lb., live weight. Very few are sold alive.

Gen. Grant and Congress.

Gen. Grant, in accepting the nomination for the Presidency, said that if elected he "should have no policy of his own to enforce against the will of the people." This remark embodies a valuable principle; but we think the *Tribune* mistakes and misstates it when it says:

> "By the very terms of his pledge, the success of Republican principles on any question is not won by the election of Gen. Grant, but will throughout his administration depend upon the ability of the Republican Party to maintain its majorities in both Houses of Congress. If Congress remain Republican, Gen. Grant executes Republican laws without question. *If Congress become Democratic, he executes Democratic policies with equal readiness and decision.* This we believe to be in accordance with the true theory of republican government, and the very highest statesmanship and soundest policy possible in an executive officer."

Within limits this view of the functions of the Executive is mainly just,—but it seems to us to go too far. It is the President's duty, beyond all question, to carry into execution the laws which Congress may enact,—no matter what party may control Congress at the time. He has no right to resist or oppose the execution of any *law*; it is his special duty, on the contrary, to take care that all laws be faithfully executed.

But he need not, therefore, be utterly and equally indifferent to all *policies*. He is not required to execute "Democratic policies," or "Republican policies," as such. Nor would it be either necessary, or proper, that he should be in office merely the instrument for carrying either into effect. The Constitution gives him the right, and makes it his duty, to "recommend to Congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." This gives him the right to have "a policy" of his own, upon all public questions and to recommend it to Congress, and to prefer it to any policy that may come into conflict or competition with it. If he is a Republican, he will espouse the Republican policy;—and he cannot be required or expected to regard the Democratic policy with equal favor, or to execute it "with equal heartiness."

Gen. Grant does not disclaim the right to have a policy of his own, on all questions of public interest and importance; what he does disclaim is the right or desire to "*enforce* his own policy against the will of the people." That right he certainly has not;—and no assurance is needed for those who understand and appreciate his character, that he would not desire it. That he will "recommend" to Congress, whether Congress be Democratic or Republican, such measures as may seem to him necessary and expedient, we have no doubt;—nor have we any doubt these measures will be, in their character and tenor, correspondent with the principles and objects of the Republican Party. He will not attempt to *dictate* to Congress what measures it shall adopt, nor will he seek, if Congress should not accept and act upon his recommendations, to defeat the execution of the laws which it may enact in their stead.

On the other hand we may reasonably hope that while he will respect the proper powers and jurisdiction of Congress, and not seek to encroach upon them, Congress will equally respect the authority and constitutional independence of the Executive. He will not be called upon, as Mr. Johnson has been, to defend the rightful prerogative of his own department. We trust that the great questions which have vexed and agitated the country for the last three years, and led to the contest between these two branches of the Government, will be settled so as to give rise to no further controversies of this sort. And we feel sure that there will be nothing in Gen. Grant's manner of dealing with such issues as may arise, that will provoke the bitter hostility which Mr. Johnson has encountered and to a very great extent invited. His election will put an end to all the conflicts of the war, and his administration will give to the country, what it very much needs, another "era of good feeling."

The Democratic Nomination—Issues of the Contest.

A striking contradiction is apparent between the speculations of the Southern press touching the Democratic nomination for the Presidency and the declarations of the same journals as to the basis on which the Democratic canvass shall be conducted. So long as the question is limited to the choice of a candidate, the universal tone is reasonable and conciliatory. Personal preferences are thrown aside in the search for the man around whom accumulate the strongest probabilities of success. Pendleton, with his consistent anti-war record, is abandoned for the gallant Union soldier, Hancock, on the alleged ground of availability. And the same spirit is manifested when other names are mentioned. Whomsoever the New-York convention chooses for its leader, the Southern opponents of reconstruction, through their newspapers, pledge themselves to support. They are converts to the doctrine of expediency, and leave the North and West to judge of what is best.

This accommodating temper and these very amiable generalities, however, do not extend beyond the personal part of the nomination. When the conditions of the nomination are mentioned—when the platform is hinted at and the issues of the contest form the subject of remark—the readiness to compromise ends, and the old, implacable hostility to the altered status of the negro reappears. The Democratic nomination is waited for hopefully, confidingly; but the hope and confidence grow out of a conviction that the Democratic Party will preserve its consistency by declaring war against all that the Republicans have done, or propose to do, in regard to reconstruction.

Take the utterances of the Richmond *Whig* as an example. It is in many respects a moderate, practical exponent of Virginian opinion. It has seemed to realize the necessity of restoring harmony as a preliminary to the development of the material interests of its State. And yet, when negro suffrage is mentioned, the *Whig* loses its balance and becomes as rampant as the genuine fire-eater. "The white people of the South," we are told, "who every hour become more hostile to negro equality, will never be reconciled to it." What then? The Richmond journalist shall answer for himself:

> "If the Democrats come into power before the present form of reconstruction shall prevail, all they will have to do—and will do, if they are wise—is to let it drop by its own dead weight. The negro question will fall with it, and the negro will be content. Under the Democratic theory the Southern States will glide right into the Union under President Johnson's reconstruction programme. Democratic success will silently execute that programme.
>
> Should the Radical reconstruction plan be effected, then, instead of the pacification so much desired by the Times, the whole battle will have to be fought over again in each Southern State between the whites and blacks, after the withdrawal of the Federal troops; for the Times admits the power of 'each State to modify its laws.' The whites will be in the majority in some of the Southern States at least, and that majority will increase every year. They will reëstablish white suffrage, and if Mr. Nigger does not choose to submit, he will have to take the consequences."

As it is all but certain that the present form of reconstruction will be perfected before the expiration of the present Congress, the second of these hypotheses is the only one worthy of notice. Its import is sufficiently obvious. The Southern whites, or the majority of them, await the Democratic nomination with an assurance that it will be the expression of uncompromising antagonism to the Union Republican policy since the war. They care little about the candidate. It is enough that in their judgment the Democratic Party will enter upon the canvass, bound not less by its antecedents than by its platform, to make war upon the guarantees created by Congress to preserve the distinctive results of the conflict, and especially the principle of civil and political equality. The notification is plain and above-board. All that has been done is to be undone; the dogma, that this is a white man's Government, is to be reaffirmed; and "Mr. Nigger" must submit or take the consequences. Such is the meaning of this Richmond blast; such the purpose which animates the Southern opponents of reconstruction in declaring themselves before hand for the nominee of the New-York Convention.

Traveling further South, we meet almost everywhere the same rule of conduct laid down for the Democratic Party. Thus the Macon (Ga.) *Journal*, which suggests the name of Mr. Fillmore, accompanies the suggestion with the proposal that the Convention adopt as its platform a simple avowal of antagonism to the entire principles and policy of the Republicans. "Beneath the glittering generalities of the Chicago platform," the *Journal* says, "we find the real issues of the Radical Party;" and hostility to these is declared "platform enough for patriots and statesmen."

> "The issues here presented overshadow all others, subordinating the minor questions growing out of our financial troubles to the one great and paramount duty of redeeming and saving the country. The campaign should be opened, carried on and concluded in an aggressive warfare upon Radical rule and policy. Our opponents have voluntarily assumed the position; let them defend it. Our policy is aggressive; theirs must be defensive."

There is in these propositions no bending to expediency, no evidence that aught has been learned since the war, or that any policy will be acquiesced in save the utter, unconditional overthrow of the work of reconstruction.

The triumph of the Democratic Party, then, as understood by its Southern adherents, would be the reverse of pacificatory in its immediate effect upon the country. It would neither heal the wounds left by the conflict, nor allay the irritation which the action of Congress has more or less necessarily produced. On the contrary, it would at once reopen the issues of the last three years, throw the South again into anarchy, kindle afresh the passions born of the slave-system, and build up the old fabric of white supremacy. Instead of insuring prosperity, it would render its return more remote than ever. The guarantees exacted by the Union men of the North would be destroyed; the progress made toward the adjustment of race-relationship, and the reorganization of Southern industry on the basis of freedom and education, would be summarily reversed. It is in view of these anticipated results that Southern whites are content to abide by the Democratic nomination. They stand ready to hail it with enthusiasm, because with their knowledge of the Democracy and its leaders, they deem any approach to impartial suffrage, or any surrender of the claims contended for by the enemies of reconstruction, practically impossible.

Of course, if these calculations are even moderately correct they put an end to the passing conjectures concerning Mr. Chase. The *World* reported yesterday that "the Democratic leaders are, as a general thing, very shy of committing themselves for or against Chase." Our contemporary added, however, that "a large class of the young men of the party are unquestionably for Chase, and the same may be said of a few of the leaders." His nomination appears, nevertheless, precluded by the strength of the current which the South shares with the West. Mr. Chase's convictions make it certain that any approach to him would be futile which does not proceed on the principle of equality, regardless of race or color, and which fails to recognize the leading results of the Republican policy. We are not unwilling to believe that the young Democrats of the North are not averse to an advance bringing their party into unison with the tendencies of the time; and unless ex-Gov. Seymour be misunderstood, there are some Democrats, no longer young, who cherish the feeling. But the Southern idea more faithfully reflects the traditions and the prevailing temper of the party, and it will not relinquish the mastery without a struggle.

Very Bad Advice.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* thinks that President Johnson should take advantage of the narrow escape he has had from being convicted under the impeachment, to issue a proclamation of general amnesty to all in the South who were engaged in the rebellion. This, says that paper, is the "only way left of redeeming his policy of reconstruction from utter failure, and of "compensating the South in a measure for the Radical persecution which his well meant but frustrated policy brought upon her."

There seems to be a general concurrence of opinion on this subject among the Southern journals. The Louisville (Ky.) *Courier* reiterates the advice, and says that the result of the impeachment trial "put Mr. Johnson's enemies powerless under his feet," and that he ought to signalize his triumph in this way. That paper recommends that Jeff. Davis and John C. Breckenridge be included in the amnesty proposed.

We have no very high estimate, as our readers know, of the practical sagacity or political forbearance of Mr. Johnson;—but we rate them too high to believe that he will act upon this advice, or do any such act as the one thus urged upon him. It would be simply a repetition of the folly which brought impeachment upon him before. After the House had decided against it, and presuming apparently on the impunity which that vote was supposed to give him, he removed Mr. Stanton and did the very act which led the House to reverse its action. He cannot afford to repeat that blunder.

It is a great mistake, however, to suppose that his acquittal is either a personal or an official triumph for him. The escape was too narrow to allow of such a construction, and the vote which secured it was not that of men who have been, or are now, or are likely to be, in any sense or to any extent, his political friends. Every one of the Republicans who voted for his acquittal would most certainly condemn the issuing of any such proclamation as he is urged to put forth.

Congress has assumed control of the whole matter of reconstruction, and will assert and exercise it. The law which it has enacted, and which is now in force, on that subject, makes prospective provision for relieving those who were involved in the rebellion from the pains and penalties which they thus incurred. The proclamation of a general amnesty would be in direct hostility to this law and in contravention of its provisions. If the President were to attempt, by such means, to reinstate his "policy" of reconstruction, or to save from ruin any portion of it, the effort would prove utterly fruitless, and the act would be regarded as a renewal of the contest for supremacy which has already outlasted the public patience.

President Johnson has learned, we hope, the wisdom of "letting well alone."

The Republican Candidates.

In the Republican nominees, Grant and Colfax, we have two more illustrations of the American way in which some rise to the highest political honors by the sheer force of their own inherent qualities. Both of them have been working men, according to the most practical meaning of that word. Neither of them had names; neither of them had fortunes; neither of them had the advantages of the higher culture. A few years ago both of them were poor, unknown, struggling workers—one a printer, the other a tanner, one a country Editor, the other an unambitious trader.

In widely different careers they have risen, and by means as widely different as their characters. In three stormy years Grant rose to greatness on the battle-field; more slowly Colfax has risen to prominence in the political arena. The grave, stern soldier—the shrewd, bland politician—the quiet worker, the voluble speaker, both depended upon themselves for success, and wrought out their careers by the exercise of their own native powers. It is to their own character and deeds alone that they owe the fact that they are now in the front of the nation and their party, and in the elevated position of candidates for the two highest offices in the gift of the American people.

Cheap Iron and the National Debt.

Cheap bread might enable a people numerically great to exist; but cheap iron will enable a people great in numbers and in power to live and flourish. The idea of a commercial age, or of a mechanical age—terms well applied to this era—involves the idea of abundant and multiform iron. Whatever is not prepared for use, and rolled to market by iron, is in some way hinged upon it. But the idea of *transportation* more fully characterizes this age, and more clearly defines the all-pervading presence and work of iron. It is as vital to national life as air and water are to human life. But while air and water are the types of abundance, the career of iron is a struggle for life. Its birth and development are overclouded by ignorant and partisan legislation; its delivery from the refractory earth is botched by quacks with antiquated instruments; it is led from crude and intractable forms to refinement and varied usefulness with difficulty, by traditions and rule of thumb, rather than smoothly by professional and enlightened science. Its progress is menaced by complex perils at every step; the men of skill laugh at the men of beakers and formulæ, and the chemists and mathematicians ignore the value of trained eyes and hands; and between them the patient sickens—random doctoring so increases its cost that men will not afford to use a healthy iron, or disease so saps its strength that it yields to the pressure of railway flanges and pitches midnight trains over bridges and banks.

Nature gives men certain boons for the asking, but iron is not one of them. Unnumbered diseases menace human life; rust and insect lie in wait for bread, and some destroyer broods over all good gifts. But nature has planted every malady in iron. Two-hundredths of one per cent. of phosphorus—"the little end of nothing"—unfit iron for steel. A trace of sulphur, or silicium, undermines its constitution. But nature has made medicine for certain poisons, for iron as well as for flesh, and a sprinkling of manganese, a lurking of aluminium or a suspicion of chromium are its purgative pill, its pain-killer, and ready relief. But iron has neither imagination nor credulity, and if it is not intelligently doctored, it is honestly and fatally miserable.

How shall we obtain cheap iron? The political economist prescribes cheap labor. The holders of the National debt—the sterling masses who turn the wheels and feed the fires by which a great people advances to power and wealth, do not propose to settle the question in this way. Grinding and starving the masses that capital may roll in splendor, has begun a revolution in the Old World that is destined to overturn vaster systems than workshop economy. This Government was not founded and could not be maintained upon such principles.

"Advance the pay of skill," say the grimy masses in the mills. Let us see. A century ago Henry Cort invented puddling. What have you done, generation after generation but puddle just as Cort did—except to *strike*, till the name of puddler is an abomination in the ears of ironmasters? It was reserved for Bessemer and Mushet, Siemens and Marten, who took occasion to *think* as well as to work, to stride away out of your comprehension in the production and refinement of cheap iron.

Deliver the manufacture of iron into the hands of the "profession" say the beardless alchemists of our modern schools. Not so. The transmutation of metals has absorbed grander intellects and vaster industries than yours, and to-day it is the type of all that is chimerical.

All the evils in this world are to be ameliorated by the education of the people; but what is education? Twenty years' practice as a heater and roller exhausts the idea of education among "practical" men. "When you have been through your hundred bottles, and can find the thousandth of one per centum of an impurity in a metal, you may set up for a Doctor of Iron," say the young fellows in the laboratories. But which of them can *read the countenance* of iron in the furnace, in the fracture, and under the hammer? You may know a man's history from his boyhood, but you do not know the man till you have studied his face. It is the same with iron. "I know all the dodges appertaining to cheap buying and labor, and intuitively feel every pulsation of the market; the men are machines, and the scientists are humbugs," proclaims the counting-room manager, who has trodden upon every reformer from Nielson to Bessemer. And the politician confidently asserts that tariff or no tariff, as the case (his case) may be, is the foundation and superstructure of the whole matter.

However it may be in other departments of human inquiry, the manufacture of cheap iron demands the greatest versatility of knowledge; and as this cannot be embodied in any individual or school, the practical fact is that every one who deals with the subject must be in the highest degree liberal. Without chemical knowledge, labor gropes in the dark; without skill, theoretical knowledge is a delusion and a snare; without the proper encouragement of these and their harmonization with the commercial and political branches, the finesse and statesmanship of the capitalist and the politician are in vain. What everybody concerned in the production of cheap iron has to do, is to recognize and try to comprehend the wide range of knowledge and talent necessary to the desired end, and then to talk and vote upon these considerations.

Within the last few years encouraging progress has indeed been made. Iron is displacing wood in ships, bridges and buildings, and steel is occupying the places of wear and strain where iron was considered good enough before. The cause of these important changes—important to the pockets as well as to the lives and limbs of this great transporting and transported people—is the cheapening of iron and its alloys upon the liberal principles we have mentioned—principles imperfectly understood as yet, but destined to work out, together with the results of our chastisement by war and reconstruction, and of the Pacific Railroad, and of the renewed development of our physical resources, the payment of the national debt, and the most splendid era of progress and wealth and happiness, that the world has ever seen.

MINOR TOPICS.

We regard Mr. Johnson's appointment of Gen. Schofield to be Secretary of War as an indication that he is not inclined to continue his contest with Congress, but will, during the residue of his administration, consult the sentiments and preferences of the more discreet and sensible members of the majority. He has nothing whatever to gain by doing otherwise, while by such a course he can contribute largely to the peace of the country and the restoration of order and prosperity in all parts of it. Gen. Schofield's appointment is universally approved as wise and judicious. He showed great military ability during the war, and equal civil and political talent during his administration in Virginia. Mr. Johnson might make some other changes of a similar character in his Cabinet with decided advantage to himself and the country.

The Chicago *Evening Journal* is beginning to backslide. It speaks of Mr. Johnson as "the greatest criminal of the age *next to* Jeff. Davis." That won't do! That's not up to the orthodox standard of Radical faith. The speeches of the Impeachment Managers "threw foul scorn" on the brazen pretence that anybody could contest with Mr. Johnson the proud distinction of being the "greatest criminal of the age." Possibly they might rank Fessenden, Trumbull and Grimes above him now,—but as for Jeff. Davis he is not to be mentioned in the same year of Our Lord with him. He hasn't even been put on his trial yet. He is a spotless innocent by the side of Johnson. Let the *Journal* be watched!

The Sandusky *Register* explains the scenic demonstration made in the Chicago Convention upon the nomination of Gen. Grant. It says that the picture which appeared on the rising of the curtain represented two pedestals, one on the right of the Capitol steps, the other on the left. On the former sat U. S. Grant, "as large as life," and on the pedestal beneath him was inscribed "Republican nominee, 1868." The other pedestal had no figure upon it, but was inscribed "Democratic nominee, 1868," indicating that that gentleman had, as yet, no existence. Between the two sat a female figure, representing America, whose right hand pointed proudly up to Grant, while her left was held out invitingly towards the Democratic pedestal, and her language was supposed to be "match him!" These two words were inscribed on the canvas above America's head, and embodied an invitation extended to the Democratic Party.

High Art doesn't seem to be appreciated out West. The two great heroes of the ring—McCoole and Coburn,—are still left to languish in jail for attempting to engage in a prize-fight. Strange to say, people in that section prefer to see the laws enforced and the peace preserved, even to the ecstatic luxury of beholding two athletic brutes beat each others' heads to a jelly. The West evidently needs instruction. It is good missionary ground. Steps are already taken, we hear, to send a band of our New-York doctors of fistic law among them, and it is expected that the St. Louis Judge who fined a prize-fighter *six cents* for killing the boy who had been put up against him, will join them. The Governor, we see, has already put in his appearance.

Vallandigham is rather ostentatiously proclaiming that if such and such things are done and such and such men are nominated by the Democratic Party, defeat will follow, "because the Peace Democrats will not support it—and they are a power in the land." How much of a "power" they are, seems to be an open question in the Democratic ranks. The leading question of discussion now is whether they shall be conciliated or thrown overboard. When *that* has been decided, the course of the party will be clear.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the leading Democratic organ of Ohio, is urging the Southern Democrats, who are leaning toward Hancock, to bear in mind that the party never has made anything by nominating soldiers for office. It cites the case of McClellan for President, of Slocum for Governor in New-York, of Morgan for Governor of Ohio, and others, as warnings against that experiment. There is a good deal of truth in this. These candidates were never soldiers enough, perhaps, to hurt or help them much; but it is true that any one who fought for the Union against the rebellion is so much out of place as a Democratic candidate that his identity is very apt to be mistaken. The party was opposed to coercion as a matter of principle. The *Enquirer* insists on a civilian now. "We must have," it says, "in order to stand any chance, we must have our strongest man—we must have our strongest issue. That issue is the greenback issue; that man is George H. Pendleton!" Very well, bring them out! The Republicans are quite ready to fight the battle "on that lin,"—and it won't take all Summer by any means.

M. Emile de Girardin, the distinguished French editor, grows very enthusiastic over the result of the impeachment trial, and exclaims in his characteristic style, "*Vive la liberté! Gloire aux Etats Unis!*" But he actually imagines that instead of the failure of the prosecution by one vote the President was acquitted by 35 votes to 19. We trust the discovery of his mistake will not abate his enthusiasm.

May dried her eyes on Sunday and made ample amends for her sullen behavior. She seemed ashamed that she had spent the whole of her life in trying to extort, by floods of tears and bursts of fretful rage, the kind and cordial welcome which her own smiling face and the lively grace that befits her age, never fail to win. It is something that she saw her mistake, in time, at least to show her sorrow for it, and to advise her next sister to steer clear of it as she hopes to be admired and loved. June evidently heeds the warning, and has been thus far as sweet and as lovely as the most languishing devotee could desire.

We can overlook the malignity and vituperation of the Detroit *Post*, but we find it difficult to excuse in any human being pretending to edit a newspaper, the gross and intense stupidity which treats a bit of badinage on which we ventured the other day, as a serious complaint on our part that "Congress had preferred *its own* views and purposes to *ours*." The *Post* ought to go to the nearest idiot asylum and take from the lowest and least advanced pupil, a few lessons in common sense. Such thick-headed insensibility to a palpable joke, discredits the profession;—possibly the joke may have been bad,—but nothing can excuse anybody for taking it in earnest. We hope few Editors in Michigan, or anywhere else, are as deaf and as dull as the *Post*.

OBITUARY.

Death of James Buchanan, Ex-President of the United States.

James Buchanan, the fifteenth President of the United States, died at half-past eight yesterday morning, at his residence in Wheatland. He had been seriously ill for several days, and his decease was not unexpected.

James Buchanan was of Irish descent, his father, James Buchanan, Sen., emigrated to this country in 1783, and settled in what was then a comparatively wild part of Pennsylvania. His mother was Elizabeth Spear, daughter of a well-to-do farmer of Adams County, in the same State. There is some doubt respecting the exact date of his birth. According to his biographer, he was born on the 22d of April, 1791, but Mr. Buchanan himself never mentioned his age, and his most intimate friends were of the impression that he was born from two to three years earlier.

His father, who commenced life as a hard-working pioneer, was able to give him a thorough classical education at Dickenson College, Carlisle, where he graduated in 1809, with high honor. The same year he commenced the study of the law, in the office of Mr. James Hopkins, of Lancaster, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1812. Four years afterward he successfully defended a distinguished Pennsylvania Judge, who was tried before the Senate of that State on articles of impeachment, and his business increased so rapidly that at the early age of 40 he was able to retire from the bar with a large fortune. He appeared only once after his retirement, to defend the case of a widow who was threatened with ejectment from her scanty property.

In the war of 1812, between the United States and England, he enrolled himself in a band of volunteers to march to the defence of Baltimore. Their services were not required for active duty, however, and they were soon honorably discharged.

At the age of twenty-three Mr. Buchanan was elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature. In this position he supported every measure of public defence. On his reëlection, in 1815, he warmly supported a bill, which was passed, appropriating $300,000 as a loan to the Government to pay the militia and volunteers of the State in the service of the United States.

Mr. Buchanan entered Congress in 1820. The first elaborate speech, delivered Jan. 11, 1822, on a deficiency in the military appropriation, was in support of Federal authority, and in defence of Mr. Crawford, then Secretary of the Treasury. In March of the same year he took ground against the extension of the bankrupt law to all citizens of the United States, without regard to profession, and was thought to have contributed largely to the defeat of that measure. On the tariff question he took the ground that duties ought to be raised merely for revenue, though in the indirect operation of a tariff of duties, certain domestic manufacturers may be more benefited than others. These views he continued to hold until the close of his public career.

During the election of President by the House of Representatives, in 1825, Mr. Buchanan favored its taking place in the presence of the people, with the galleries of the House open to the public, and not in secret conclave, as was suggested by many of the Representatives and Senators.

Naturally timid and cautious, he distrusted the wisdom of Mr. Clay's proposed mission to the Panama Congress of the Mexican and South American Republics. He believed they would end in political and social anarchy, and was strongly opposed to entering into any sort of alliance with them. He was strongly opposed to the acquisition of Cuba by any of the Governments of South or Central America, believing that the safety of the island and the domestic tranquility of our own Southern States depended in a great measure on the maintenance of peace among the black population of Cuba. He feared the example of emancipation and insurrection there might prove disastrous to the peace of the South.

Mr. Buchanan took an active part in the Presidential election of 1828, throwing the weight of his influence in favor of Gen. Jackson. He was himself re-elected to Congress at the same time, and during the following session was placed at the head of the Judiciary Committee. It was during this session that articles of impeachment were passed against Judge Peck, of the District Court of the United States for Missouri, on which he was afterward tried before the Senate. Mr. Buchanan was chairman of the Board of Managers chosen by the House to conduct the impeachment. The trial was conducted with great ability on both sides; and though the Senate, by a vote of 22 to 21, refused to convict Judge Peck, it subsequently passed an act removing the technical objections that stood in the way of his conviction, and so framed the law that no Judge has ventured to repeat his offence.

Mr. Buchanan served through five terms in Congress, and then, 1831, voluntarily withdrew, but was soon afterward selected by President Jackson as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia. In this capacity he concluded the first commercial treaty between the United States and Russia, which secured to our merchants and navigators important privileges in the Baltic and Black Seas.

On his return, in 1833, he was elected to the United States Senate, and supported Gen. Jackson in all the measures of his Administration. He opposed the attempt made by Mr. Clay to deprive the President of the power of removal from office, without the advice and consent of the Senate, and asserted the justice and expediency of leaving the appointing and removing power in the control of the Executive. The opposition of the Senate to the acts and measures of Gen. Jackson rose to historical importance, and only terminated with the close of Jackson's career, when that body itself expunged the record of its animosity by a decided vote.

Mr. Buchanan took very decided ground against the agitation of the slavery question. He was afraid of its ultimate political consequences, and desired to prevent them by an act of Congress which should shut out the question of slavery from the deliberations of that body. In 1836, when petitions for the abolition of slavery began to pour in upon Congress, he advocated their reception and a declaration that Congress had no power to legislate on the subject. He shared, with many statesmen of his time, the belief that the agitation of the slavery question might be kept out of Congress and deprived of its power to disturb the councils of political parties. Time has proved how vain and short-sighted was this policy of repression.

As was to be expected, Mr. Buchanan warmly sympathized with the people of Texas in their struggle with Mexico; and he was among the earliest to urge the recognition of their independence by the United States. Subsequently he advocated the admission of Texas into the Union.

Toward the close of President Jackson's administration, Mr. Buchanan supported his demand for an appropriation of $3,000,000 for the increase of the navy and the defence of a maritime frontier in view of the refusal of France to indemnify the United States for the debt due our citizens. On the question of the admission of Michigan and Arkansas into the Union, objection was made to the right of voting of resident aliens, which right Mr. Buchanan defended. He supported the celebrated "expunging resolutions," introduced by Mr. Benton, to which allusion has already been made. During President Van Buren's Administration he advocated the establishment of an independent treasury, and defended an unpopular measure against a strong combination of talent and circumstances—Clay, Webster and John Davis, of Massachusetts, being especially pitted against him. He also defended the preëmption rights of settlers on the public lands, on the ground of justice to the settler and economy to the Government; and successfully opposed a measure proposing to punish Federal officers for interfering in elections.

Under President Polk, Mr. Buchanan held the office of Secretary of State, and had the initiation of those measures which he had hitherto defended as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate. England and America both claimed the whole Northwestern Territory. The protocol between Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Packenham induced England to accept the compromise line of lat. 49 N., but it was rejected by Mr. Packenham, whereupon Mr. Buchanan exhibited the claims of the United States to the whole territory, and concluded by a formal withdrawal of his offer. This decided the fate of the controversy, amounted to a dismissal of Mr. Packenham as a negotiator, and shortly after led to a direct proposal from England to settle the boundary on the terms first proposed.

Mr. Buchanan also directed the negotiations that led to the termination of the war with Mexico.

On the accession of Mr. Pierce to the Presidency, Mr. Buchanan was appointed Minister to England. This fact of his public career is chiefly memorable for the part he took in the Conference at Ostend, subsequently adjourned to Aix la Chapeles—but still known as the Ostend Conference. This consultation exhibited the importance of the Island of Cuba to the United States in a commercial and strategical point of view. The American Ministers believed that if Cuba was about to be transformed into another St. Domingo the example might act perniciously on the slave population of the Southern States, and excite the blacks to insurrection. In this case they held that the instinct of self-preservation would call for the armed intervention of the United States, and we should be justified in wresting the island from Spain. Mr. Buchanan returned to the United States in April, 1856. He was tendered the hospitalities of the City of New-York, and his journey to Lancaster resembled a triumphant march. The Democratic National Convention, which assembled at Cincinnati in June following, nominated him unanimously to the Presidency; and he was elected over his Republican competitor, Col. Fremont, by a large majority of the electoral college, receiving 174 electoral votes from 19 States.

To give even an outline of the exciting political events that agitated the whole country during his term of office would require more space than we have at command; nor would such a recapitulation be necessary. Those events are still fresh in the recollection of all our readers. It is hardly necessary to remind them that President Buchanan held the North responsible for all the troubles arising out of the Kansas disputes; and in his messages to Congress wrote vehemently against what he styled "the long-continued and intemperate interference of the Northern people with the question of slavery in the Southern States." He met the crisis of secession in a timid and vacillating spirit, temporizing with both parties, and studiously avoiding the adoption of a decided policy. In his message of December 3, 1860, he characteristically argued that while the Constitution affords no warrant for the secession of a State, it also affords no warrant for the "coercion" of a State that desires to secede, and its compulsory retention in the Union. To every appeal from the loyal men of the country for an energetic and patriotic opposition to the plots of the Secessionists, his only reply was: "The South has no right to secede, but I have no power to prevent them." Temporizing in this pitiful manner with the gravest crisis that ever fell upon a nation, he did nothing to prevent the accomplishment of secession; and when his successor, Abraham Lincoln, was inaugurated, on the 4th of March, 1861, he retired to the privacy of his home in Wheatland, followed by the ill-will of every section of the country.

During the long and bitter struggle that ensued, Mr. Buchanan maintained the strictest privacy. In 1865 he published a history of his Administration, intended to be a justification of his course on the eve of the rebellion of the Southern States. The attempt was feeble and inconclusive, and made no impression on the judgment of the country.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mrs. Matilda Heron appeared here, last night, after four years' retirement from the New-York stage. "Camille" was the play as a matter of necessity. This part, as of yore, absorbs the talents of the actress. Eleven years ago, last January, she made her *début* on Broadway in the character, in this same theatre, then controlled by Mr. Stuart. The exceedingly fine attendance and the very warm greeting that awaited Matilda Heron's *rentrée*, last evening, is evidence, however, that popular admiration for the performance has not grown cold and that the woes of this heroine of consumption still meet with sympathy in special circles. As in the past, Mrs. Heron was the engrossing figure in her drama. The personation is marked by all those emphatic weaknesses and supreme touches which ever distinguished it, and the actress disregards, as before, the artistic axiom that the perseverance which maintains one fault, would bring up two virtues. Mr. James Carden was the *Armand* of the evening; with the exception of a slight affectation of gesture and too frequent variation in voice, his performance was quite an agreeable one. Mrs. Gilbert played the part of *Madame Prudence* with much more regard for decency (whether that is correct or not) than many of her predecessors. "Camille" will be acted all the week and on Saturday for the usual *matinée*.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Several changes took place in the cast of the "White Fawn" last night. Miss Mary Wells having retired from the stage after five years' connection with this theatre, Mrs. Mark Smith was her substitute in the character of *Queen Saffronilla;* Miss Belle Land appeared in the character of the *Princess Aika*, vice Miss Montague, retired; and Miss Lillie Eldridge personated *Prince Leander*. There is nothing to note in the new performers. Miss Land was the recipient of a floral ovation at an embarrassing moment, which afforded much amusement for the audience, but beyond this no incident worthy of record occurred.

FRENCH THEATRE.

Mme. Ristori is to give her last performance of "Marie Antoinette" this evening for the benefit of Sig. Bozzo, the leading member of her company. To-morrow, Wednesday, *matinée* of "Mary Stuart."

The Death of Mr. McMurray.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Keenan at No. 118 Fifth-avenue over the remains of Mr. Wm. McMurray, Ex-Commissioner of Police. A *post mortem* examination was made by Drs. Wooster Beach, T. C. Finnell and other medical gentlemen, when the cause of death was found to be disease of the heart. Deceased was a native of New-York and 60 years of age. The Board of Police Commissioners held a special meeting yesterday and passed a series of resolutions in eulogy of the deceased gentleman and sympathizing with his relatives in their loss.

TELEGRAMS.

Gen. Schofield Installed as Secretary of War.

Republican Caucus Relative to the Business Before Congress.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 1.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Gen. John M. Schofield, the new Secretary of War, at 10 o'clock this morning took the oath of office before Chief-Justice Chase, at the residence of the Chief Justice, on E street. He then proceeded to the Executive mansion and had a long interview with the President, after which he proceeded to the War Department, accompanied by President Johnson and Gen. Thomas, also by Col. Wherry, Col. Campbell, Major Rathbone and Capt. Emmis, of his Staff. They were met by Assistant Adjutant-Gen. Townsend, who accompanied them to the Secretary's office and unlocked the same and turned the Department over to the new Secretary. President Johnson remained in the room with Gen. Schofield about ten minutes, and then returned to the Executive Mansion. Shortly after Gen. Schofield took charge he was visited by Gen. Grant, Gen. Howard, Paymaster-Gen. Brice, Gen. Dyer, Gen. Williams, Gen. Pelouze, Gen. Vincent, the Staff of Gen. Grant and the heads of the various Bureaus of the Department who called to pay their respects. Col. Wherry, Maj. J. L. Rathbone and Capt. Emmis, of Gen. Schofield's staff, will remain with him, and be assigned to duty in the War Department, but it is understood that none of the officers now on duty in the Department will be removed. Gen. Schofield was visited by a large number of prominent officers who paid their respects to him. Gen. Grant expresses himself as much pleased at the confirmation of Gen. Schofield, and feels satisfied that he will make an efficient and faithful officer.

THE NEW TAX BILL.

At half-past 1 to-day the house went into Committee of the Whole on the Tax bill, Hon. T. M. Pomeroy, of New-York, one of the ablest Parliamentarians in the House, in the Chair. Mr. Schenck proceeded to make his speech, which occupied nearly two hours, and which was listened to with close attention by the whole House. Although much in detail, the speech was very interesting. He took up the bill section by section, and explained the various changes from the old bill, dwelling at length upon the improvements in the administrative portion of it. He stated that he would not oppose the reduction of the tax on whisky to seventy-five cents, because at that point it was generally believed fraudulent distillation would cease. The financial showing by Mr. Schenck is regarded as much more favorable than was apprehended, and is based upon the safest and most conservative estimates. The consideration of the bill will proceed to-morrow, Mr. Allison having the floor. He proposes to pay his respects to the high tariff advocates, and will favor a reduction in the tariff to correspond with the reduction in internal taxation. Mr. Schenck's speech, though able and interesting, will not go far toward inclining the House to a long session. Among the most important statistical facts elicited by Mr. Schenck's investigations are that the total internal revenue for the present fiscal year will reach one hundred and ninety millions against two hundred and sixty-five millions last year. The receipts from whisky will only reach $13,500,000, against $29,000,000 last year. The receipts for the month of May just closed, were $17,014,188. The letters of acceptance of Gen. Grant and Speaker Colfax were finished to-day, and copies thereof handed to the Associated Press to-night, at the request of Gov. Hawley, to whom they are addressed. They appear elsewhere and speak for themselves. With a view of expediting business on the Tax bill, the House to-day ordered night sessions to begin with to-morrow. The sentiment in the Senate caucus on the adjournment question indicated that if the House desired the full consideration of the Tax bill, the Senate would cheerfully remain in session for the purpose of considering it, but if the House desired a short session they would defer to its wishes.

THANKS TO MR. STANTON.

The chief topic of discussion in the Senate today was Mr. Edmunds' resolution of thanks to Hon. Edwin M. Stanton for his signal services to the country as Secretary of War. Many speeches were made, most of them being highly eulogistic of Mr. Stanton. The most noticeable of these was that of Mr. Fessenden, who passed upon Mr. Stanton the highest eulogium for faithful public services that has been heard in the Senate chamber since the death of Lincoln. The honorable Senator did not even except Mr. Lincoln's services, but placed upon Mr. Stanton's a still higher value. He justified his resistance to the President, but regretted that his case had become involved in the trial of impeachment. Senator Henderson carped at the resolution because its phrase did not suit him, and began to apologize again for his vote upon impeachment, which provoked from Mr. Edmunds a sarcastic comparison of the Senator's lament to Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner." Just before the conclusion of the debate an amusing scene occurred. Mr. Drake, whose speech on the Arkansas bill had been cut off on Saturday by the impatience of the Senate, was now very anxious to speak before the Senate was again wearied by debate. He therefore announced that if a vote was not speedily had, he would very likely proceed to speak for two hours and a half on that resolution, and Senators had therefore better save themselves that infliction. Mr. Drake seems at last to have understood the estimation in which his speeches are generally held. The resolution of thanks passed, with three Republican votes in the negative, to wit, Henderson, Fowler, and Ross: Messrs. Fessenden, Trumbull, and Van Winkle voted for it. Mr. Grimes is absent. There is a prevailing and increasing feeling that the division shown by this vote very nearly marks the party position of the anti-impeachment Senators. Messrs. Henderson and Fowler are regarded as having committed themselves to the Chase movement, while Mr. Ross may be obliged to flee to that quarter for refuge, so unsparing is the denunciation and so merciless is the feeling with which his course on impeachment is greeted by his former political friends. He is known to entertain a strong personal dislike to Mr. Stanton, which may have had something to do with his vote on the resolution.

A JOINT CAUCUS.

The Joint Caucus of the two Houses this evening resulted in an agreement to disagree on all points brought up. Gen. Schenck insisted, in a lengthy speech, on a continuous session until the Revenue bill is disposed of, while Mr. Laflin and others suggested that the whisky, tobacco and petroleum sections of the bill should be acted on as independent matters, and thereby hasten the recess. A proposition to adjourn on the 10th inst. was made, but not voted on. The subject of the admission of the Southern States was suggested, but did not receive much attention. The caucus finally adjourned *sine die*. The attendance was unusually slim.

SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

The Republican Senators held a caucus this morning on the subject of electing officers and the adjournment. They finally decided the vexed question of officers by agreeing to go into a general election for all the officers on Thursday next. This involves the election anew of the Secretary of the Senate, Chief Clerk, principal Executive Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms and Congressional Printer. The contest will be mainly on the two offices of Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms, though there will be an effort to supersede the present Executive Clerk, and perhaps some opposition to Mr. Defrees, the Congressional Printer. Some of Mr. Wade's friends would like to pay him off for his efficient support of Colfax in the Chicago Convention, but he will win again, for the reason that prevailed in Mr. Colfax's case, that he is the strongest and best man for the place. Ex-Senator Cresswell, who has been informally tendered the position of Secretary of the Senate, has declined it.

THE IMPEACHMENT MANAGERS.

Managers Butler and Logan were in session today on the impeachment investigation and examined two witnesses, E. D. Webster, of New-York, and Ex-Col. Julius Adams. The nature of their testimony has not transpired in detail. Mr. Webster's testimony was explanatory of his connection with Mr. Weed Hastings and the Astor House meeting, and goes far toward showing that he had no connection with any plot to buy Senators' votes. He testified that the meeting at the Astor House with Wooley, Shook and Weed was entirely accidental as far as he was concerned, and that the only conversation on the subject of buying Senators was introduced by Mr. Weed, who related the proposition made to him by Col. Adams; that the names of the Senators whom Adams mentioned as being for sale were Pomeroy, Nye and Tipton; that the proposition was scouted by Mr. Weed and himself as unworthy of consideration. Wr. Webster also testified that his telegram to Mr. Weed beginning "He will do it," related to the willingness of Postmaster-General Randall to recommend the pardon of one Dusenbury, convicted of abstracting a letter from the New-York Post Office, whose case Mr. Webster was interested in; that his request to have Hugh Hastings come here was to gratify Mr. Seward's desire to have some person come who could make an accurate canvass on the impeachment question, and that, so far as he (Mr. Webster) is concerned, he was neither engaged in, nor was he cognizant of, any proposition to purchase the votes of Senators for acquittal beyond that already stated. Mr. Webster's testimony is unsatisfactory, of course, to Butler and Logan, since it does not confirm or establish their theories, and they intimated to-night that they did not believe much of what he testified to.

THE WASHBURNE-DONNELLY INVESTIGATION.

The Donnelly Investigating Committee ended their labors to-day by submitting a resolution, which in effect exculpates Mr. Donnelly from the charges made against him by Mr. Washburne, so far as they were applicable to his Congressional career. Mr. Washburne was not present, and consequently Mr. Donnelly refrained from any extended remarks on the subject, although he threatened to refer to it again when that gentleman returned, and asked the House to take cognizance of the fact that the report was creditable to him. The Committee decided that the charge relative to Mr. Donnelly's affairs previous to his election to Congress were not proper subjects for their investigation, and were, in fact, outside of the jurisdiction of a congressional committee. For this reason they did not include in their report any reference to the charges that he was a fugitive from justice, &c.

NATURALIZATION REGULATIONS.

A bill will soon be introduced into the House to regulate the manner of naturalization, with a view to guard more fully against the frauds practised under the present system. The bill will embody the suggestions thrown out in the Times of the 31st ult. on this subject.

THE CHARTER ELECTION.

There were quite a number of small fracases, and one or two incipient riots in the city to-day, consequent upon the election excitement. The Police made many arrests during the day, and to-night have made many a one, as the streets are thronged with boisterous crowds, and processions cheering, hooting and groaning. The returns come in slowly, owing to the fact that there were three or four polling booths in each of the wards.

It is conceded at midnight, however, that Given, the Conservative candidate, is elected by a small majority.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 1.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE TREASURY.

The bill introduced by Representative Butler, today, is for the protection of the officers and agents of the Government, and for the better defence of the Treasury against unlawful claims under the law providing for the collection of abandoned property and prevention of frauds in revolutionary districts, approved March, 1863, and other acts of a similar character. The bill allows the officer to plead in bar of any action that such act was done or omitted to be done by him as an officer or agent of the United States, in the administration of one of the acts of Congress aforesaid, or in virtue or under color thereof, and such plea shall be adjudged to be in law a complete and conclusive bar to any such suit or action.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Much interest is manifested in the municipal election now progressing. Good order generally is preserved; bar rooms everywhere are closed. The polling-places were surrounded by many colored voters long before daylight this morning, although the time of opening them was not until 7 o'clock. The entire city registry gives a majority of over 4,000 for the whites. The contest between the parties will be close.

A TARIFF BILL.

The Sub-Committee of Ways and Means will report a Tariff bill to that Committee to-morrow. It will revise the entire subject. There will be no reduction, but rather an increase of the duties, owing to the large reductions in the Tax bill.

THE CASE OF MR. WOOLEY.

Carpenters are at work putting down a new floor, and otherwise preparing one of the basement rooms of the Capitol for the occupation of Col. Wooley, the recusant witness.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON.

The railroad companies forming the established line between Washington and New-York, have arranged for a reorganization by consolidating under one officer the control of their through travel and traffic. They have elected Wm. Prescott Smith, one of the most experienced and popular Superintendents in the country, as their general manager, with ample powers, his headquarters to be in Washington. Many desirable reforms and improvements for the public comfort and convenience are expected to follow this change.

ARRIVAL OF MINISTER BURLINGAME.

Envoy Burlingame and *suite* arrived here this evening, and are quartered at the Metropolitan Hotel. Many of his old friends called and paid their respects to him. In the course of the evening he visited the Secretary of State.

NATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL CONVENTION.

The following were to-day elected officers of the National Typographical Convention: President, Robert McKechnie, of New-York; First Vice-President, Gerard Stith, of New-Orleans; Second Vice-President, Geo. W. McDonald, of Chicago; Recording Secretary and Treasurer, John Collins, of Cincinnati; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. A. Turner, of Philadelphia.

GEN. STONEMAN APPOINTED COMMANDER OF THE FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT.

The following order was to-day received by Gen. Schofield from the President:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1868.

Major-Gen. John M. Schofield having been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate Secretary for the Department of War, is hereby relieved from the command of the First Military District, created by the act of Congress passed March 2, 1867. Brevet Major-Gen. George Stoneman is hereby assigned, according to his brevet rank of Major-General, to the command of the First District, and of the Military Department of Virginia. The Secretary of War will please give the necessary instructions to carry this order into effect.

(Signed,) ANDREW JOHNSON.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

The following report of financial operations at the Treasury Department for the week ending Saturday, 30th ult., was not obtained, owing to the suspension of business on that day:

The amount of national currency received from the Printing Bureau was $419,000. Amount sent to the Assistant Treasurer at New-York was $100,000; to the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia, $200,000; to the National Banks and others $280,500. United States Notes to the amount of $68,900 were sent to the National Banks during the week. The Treasurer of the United States held, according to his last official report, in trust for the United States, as security for circulating notes, $341,472,400, and for deposits of public moneys, $38,289,950. National Bank currency issued during the week, $199,520. Total, to date, $368,010,046.

From this is deducted the following amount of mutilated bills returned, $7,693,242. Notes of insolvent banks redeemed and burned, $522,204, leaving in actual circulation $299,794,600. Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week, $335,100.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Brevet-Col. Edward Wright, Paymaster, is assigned to the pay district of Omaha. Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Dona, Paymaster, is ordered to return to his station at San Francisco, reporting to Brevet-Brig.-Gen. Leonard, Deputy Paymaster General.

An Alleged Bond Robber in Custody in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Monday, June 1.

A young man, named Nehemiah Ball, arrested in Mansfield, Ohio, on a requisition of the Governor of Massachusetts, charged with robbing Rufus Merriam, of Concord, Mass., of $20,000 in Government bonds, railroad stocks and money, was brought here to-day by Detective Littlefield. He is said to be a graduate of Harvard College.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Release from Confinement of Seditious Editors.

LONDON, Monday, June 1.

Sullivan and Pigot, the two Dublin editors who have been imprisoned there for some time, for alleged seditious articles, have been released from confinement on a writ of error.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Lieutenant-Governor of New-Brunswick—Bank Dividends.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Monday, June 1.

It is understood that Judge Wilmot will soon be appointed Lieutenant-Governor of New-Brunswick.

Her Majesty's ship *Barracouta* is cruising in the bay for the protection of the fisheries.

The coast fisheries here and in Nova Scotia are very productive this season. In some localities five times the amount of last year's catch have been secured.

It is rumored that Lord Monck has signified his intention to visit the maritime provinces previous to his departure for England.

It is reported in Ottawa that Hon. W. P. Howland has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

MONTREAL, Monday, June 1.

The annual meeting of the Bank of Montreal took place to-day. A dividend of five per cent. for the half year was declared. The City Bank also held its annual meeting. The report shows a flourishing business. A dividend of four per cent. on the half year was declared.

The Eastern Township Bank has removed its specie to Montreal for safe keeping.

The members of the General Council of the Bar of the Province of Quebec, were entertained at a dinner by the members of the Montreal Bar on Saturday.

RELIGIOUS.

The Old School Presbyterian General Assembly at Albany.

ALBANY, Monday, June 1.

To-day is the tenth day of the Presbyterian General Assembly, Old School.

George Judkin, of Philadelphia, moved that the Presbyteries require of the candidates for the ministry the ability to recite the short catechism of the Church, and that such be a pre-requisite for a diploma from seminaries, which was tabled for future action.

The names were reported for delegates to the corresponding ecclesiastical bodies. The election will occur to-morrow.

Motion to postpone until another year the election of a Professor to the vacant chair in the Seminary at Chicago, was twice voted down by the votes of 81 to 85 and 90 to 93.

The appeal of Rev. Alexander Cowan, of Kentucky, from the decision of the Ohio Presbytery, is being heard by the Assembly as the court of last resort. The appellant had refused to recant the assertions made in the declaration and testimony signed by him. He claims the right to be first tried by inferior courts. He also claims that the Assembly had no right to take the action it did in 1861 and 1862, in reference to the rebellion, as a counter blast to which the declaration, &c., was issued.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

In the Presbyterian Assembly (Old School,) this afternoon, Rev. Dr. Hall offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Assembly hereby desire distinctly to be understood that the first article of the report of the Joint Reunion Committee, which is the doctrinal basis of Union adopted on Friday evening last by this Assembly, is not to be interpreted as giving license to the propagation of doctrines which have been condemned by either Assembly, nor to permit any Presbytery in the United States to license or ordain to the work of the ministry any candidate who maintains any form of doctrine condemned by either Assembly.

Rev. Dr. Humphrey read a protest of the minority, signed by fifty-two members, against the action of the Assembly in adopting the basis of Union.

Rev. Dr. Monfort moved that the Moderator appoint a committee of five to draw up a reply thereto, which was agreed to, and the Chair appointed as such Committee Drs. Shedd, Monfort and Prime, Judge Levitt and Elder McKnight.

On motion of Dr. Backus, information in regard to these protests was ordered to be telegraphed to Harrisburg, and the Assembly adjourned.

Earthquake in California and Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, May 30.

Two heavy shocks of earthquake were felt in Sacramento City and vicinity at 9 o'clock last night. The shocks were not felt at all in San Francisco, nor along the coast southward of this city, but were very severe in the State of Nevada—that region being, as far as ascertained, the principal seat of the disturbance. Four heavy shocks were felt at Fort Churchill, and in Virginia City, but no damage was done. At Virginia City, large buildings were rocked, and everybody rushed out of doors, expecting a general demolition of things. The pumps in the "Savage" silver mine stopped, and the miners supposed a cave had occurred.

Major P. B. Reading, who died yesterday, was prominently connected with Fremont's movements for the conquest of California.

The Germans of San Francisco have received acknowledgments for $6,000 in gold that they forwarded for the relief of the Berlin sufferers.

Anniversary of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Monday, June 1.

The 230th anniversary of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, composed of the leading men of Boston, was appropriately observed by a parade and dinner to-day, with Gen. Banks acting as commander. Rev. Dr. Storrs, of New-York, preached the annual sermon, and Mr. George O. Carpenter was chosen commander, to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of Gen. Banks' term. At the dinner in Faneuil Hall Gen. Banks made the opening speech, and Collector Russell responded to the sentiment of "The President;" Gov. Bullock to the sentiment of "Massachusetts;" Mayor Shurtleff to "The City of Boston;" Gen. Francis J. Lippitt to "Rhode Island;" and Gen. Nat. Head, of New-Hampshire, to "The Granite State and her Soldiers."

Supposed Case of Drowning in New-Hampshire.

BOSTON, Mass., Monday, June 1.

David Stearns, 61 years of age, a resident of Henniken, N. H., has been missing since Friday morning. It is supposed that he has drowned himself in a pond near his residence, in consequence of domestic difficulties.

Serious Accident in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 1.

A portion of the wall of the old store at the corner of Eighth and Market streets, which was being torn down, fell this evening upon the laborers, two of whom have been taken out seriously injured, and others are supposed to be buried under the ruins.

Death of Ex-President James Buchanan.

LANCASTER, Penn., Monday, June 1.

Ex-President James Buchanan died at his residence at Wheatland, near this city, at 8:30 o'clock this morning, after an illness of four weeks, in the 77th year of his age.

Dedication of a Soldiers' Monument—Letter from Gen. Hancock.

A monument to the memory of the fallen soldiers of the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, was dedicated at Doylestown on Saturday last. An address was delivered by Maj. Gen. Emory, and letters were read from Gov. Curtin, Major-Gen. Hancock, Major-Gen. A. A. Humphreys, and Gen. John G. Parke. The following is Gen. Hancock's letter:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1868.

Gentlemen: I have received your invitation to participate in the dedication of the monument erected to "the memory of the officers and men of the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, who fell in the late war," to take place at Doylestown, Penn., on the 30th instant. I have delayed an answer because I hoped that circumstances would permit me to be present. I find it impossible, however, at this time, to lay aside my official duties here, even for the performance of the other sacred duty, the honoring of the memory of the gallant dead of my own native State.

You will assemble for a purpose which should be imitated by every volunteer, regimental organization that came to the defence of our Constitution, surviving the late war.

The feeling which animates you is founded in the purest and most patriotic motives, and springs also from that soldierly *esprit de corps*, which never failed to make a good regimental, brigade or higher organization. It is because of the magnificent reputation of your command, that its survivors are now seeking to perpetuate its fame.

Pennsylvania has reason to be proud of the valor and fidelity of her troops. They sleep upon every battle-field of the rebellion. Composed of every nationality, of every party, and of every religion, animated by the single desire to preserve, forever, that wonderful form of government which had made us a great, powerful and prosperous nation, they rushed to arms. Many fell in defence of this principle, and whilst their memory will be forever honored, it is our duty to keep a record of their deeds, that the name of even the humblest of them all may be preserved as an example for all future generations.

When we assemble to do honor to their memory, let us also determine to finish the work they left to us, by restoring to prosperity, harmony and friendly relations, the country for whose preservation they fell. In so doing, the living will erect the more enduring monument to the memory of the dead—the affection of an united and happy people.

I am, very respectfully, yours,
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General U. S. A.

Political Signs.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

Your correspondent, "A Veteran Observer," says that the Vallandigham Copperheads are determined to rule the Democratic Party; and if not satisfied at New-York will nominate their own candidate, Pendleton; and he wants to know if the Democrats will try Pendleton's South sea scheme, and the repudiation that must follow. He adds that the Republican Party says the national credit is sacred; and asks if the Democrats will dare say that it is not; and opines that we shall hear little about that; and asks what they will say; and admits that it would puzzle him to draw a platform for them; and thinks they had best nominate Pendleton and put him on a platform "written" by Vallandigham.

I hope I am wrong; but not long ago I read one of Veteran's articles which seemed in favor of paying the 5-20s in greenbacks, much as Pendleton would pay them; and from that and this I suspect that he wishes the Democrats to go ahead in such wise that Butler, Stevens, Sherman, Fenton, Wilson and the others, may do what they desire without drawing upon their own party all the infamy of their measures.

The determination of the copperheads to rule the Democratic party is encouraged by the success of the other extremists in ruling the Republican party; but I trust that the disadvantage of being ruled by extremists has been made so apparent that the Democratic party will not submit to it, even to keep repudiators from running their own candidate.

To the question whether the Democrats will try Pendleton's Southern scheme, and the repudiation that must flow, I answer positively for myself, and confidentially for a great majority of my acquaintance, that they detest Pendleton and all other repudiators, and will not try any of their schemes.

The Republicans say the national credit is sacred. So say Pendleton, Stevens, Butler, Sherman, Wilson, and more than fifty other repudiators in Congress. Neither Democrats nor Republicans *dare* say that it is not. We may or may not hear more about that. But the Democratic Convention will say I hope that the Government bonds shall be paid in gold. I also hope that Grant will say the same in his promised letter; and that the present Congress will say so.

Despairing of his ability to draw a platform which the Democrats will adopt, and doubting whether they will put up Pendleton on a platform written by Vallandigham, "Veteran" speculates about McClellan or Hancock against Grant; and says that two-thirds of the people will prefer the greater to the less. Did they prefer Scott to Pierce? or was Pierce the greater General?

And, generally, "Veteran" counsels the Democrats against upsetting the decisions of the Government. Amen! The Democrats have had a big flogging, and must knock under on several points whether they like it or not, or they will not get spoils. They love to compete with the other spoilmen for the votes of pass very honest and patriotic citizens, and must nominate men who have the confidence of this class, or they will be flogged again, and sent after the whigs. However mortifying and dangerous it may be to run Democracy further down by admitting negro suffrage into the national Government, (so far as that impolicy may depend on a President,) it seems necessary to submit to it to avoid worse evils. Therefore Chase is the best man to nominate; he will be accepted by the sentimentalists who wish for impartial political rights to all, (except Indians not taxed and women;) he will veto any bill to pay national bonds in anything but gold, and he will not neglect the duty of stating his objections to all bills sent to him for approval. What he may do about his greenbacks I don't know; but that is a matter of bad policy rather than of bad faith, so far as the future is concerned. Agreeing with him that the old bank bills of credit were a nuisance, and grateful to him for helping to get rid of them, I think his greenbacks a worse nuisance, and hope they will be got rid of as soon as possible; nevertheless, I would rather risk their continuance, under such retrenchments as a well-chosen Congress may make, than to be without the help which he and those who will support him can give in the coming struggle to get rid of a set of violent and inexpert politicians, whose promises for the future are falsified by their present acts. J. K. FISHER.

The Cotton Crop of Georgia.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe that your able and usually accurate correspondent, "Quondam," takes me to task for having, as he thinks, overstated the last cotton crop of Georgia. He thinks 300,000 bales would be an over-estimate. Let us examine the receipts, as far as they are available, and see who is nearest the mark.

The receipts of cotton at Savannah since the 1st of September, 1867, have been 482,000 bales. I have not the figures showing the shipments of Georgia cotton to Charleston, *via* Augusta, or of Alabama and Florida cotton to Savannah, but it is fair to estimate the former at 75,000 bales, and if we put the Florida and Alabama cotton at 100,000 bales, which is, I think, an over-estimate, it will leave over 450,000 bales as the product of the State of Georgia, to say nothing of the stocks taken by the factories at Augusta, Athens, Columbus, Roswell, Steadman, Long Shoals, Scull Shoals and elsewhere, or the amount on hand in the interior towns, which would raise the figures to very near 500,000 bales.

I shall be most happy to have "Quondam" explain where all the cotton to which I have referred, which has shown itself in Georgia since September, came from, if the last crop was less than 300,000 bales. There was very little of it old cotton, for the large prices of last year cleaned that out almost entirely. I really fear that "Quondam's" judgment is quite as much affected by the clamors of ruin which prevail about him as mine was by what he so kindly ascribes to my benevolent and hopeful temperament. The losses of the large planters in the cotton region have been well calculated to produce depression and to confirm despondent apprehensions of the future. But because large planters, who hired their hands at large prices and paid almost two prices for food, in the expectation of getting thirty cents a pound for their cotton, when forced to sell at fifteen cents, found that they had lost money, it does not follow that cotton planting is to be no longer profitable. It simply illustrates the necessity of raising food crops, and of hiring no more hands than can be controlled and made to work. This can, as a rule, only be done, by having the constant stimulating presence of white men to spur the negroes on. They will keep up with a white man who takes a row with them, when, if left under an overseer who watches them from the shade, with no power to force them to work, they loiter and fall asleep on their hoes. This is the reason so many large planters are anxious to sell a part of their lands, and it is also the reason why there is such a grand opening in Georgia for Northern or European farmers. Any man who has means to buy or lease a farm from one to two or three hundred acres, and the capacity and will to manage two or three hands, and work himself, as he works here, can make two to four times as much money as he can make at legitimate farming here. I was born on a Northern farm, and know something of the toil and self-denial necessary to eke out a net saving of a few dollars annually from the farm products.

But I designed only calling attention to "Quondam's" estimate of the cotton crop. My only apprehension for Georgia, as well as for the other States of the South, is that they will continue to make too much cotton. It is the finest country on the planet for general farming, fruit and stock raising, as well as for manufacturing. GEORGIA EDITOR.

Mysterious Disappearance.—A young man named Charles Brown, a dealer in cigars and tobacco and a news vender at No. 433 Pearl-street, left his home on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock, as he stated to his wife, to pay his newspaper bill at the American News Company's Office. He had upon his person between $50 and $100. He did not call at the office named, nor had he returned home at a late hour last night. He is represented as strictly sober in his habits, an affectionate partner to his young wife, the mother of a young baby. He was doing a thriving little business, and much respected. As there is no reason to conclude that he absconded, his friends are deeply anxious as to his fate, his poor wife being in great trouble. He is about 25 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, has brown hair and is beardless; of full and healthy habit and fair complexion. He was well-dressed, in dark gray pantaloons, light gray overcoat and cap. The supposition is that he may be the victim of temporary insanity, the hour of the day in which he disappeared almost prohibiting any thought of foul play. Any knowledge of his whereabouts would be gladly received by his unhappy wife at the address above given.

Phalon's "Paphian Lotion."
"PAPHIAN LOTION."
Removes all ERUPTIONS, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, MOTH-BLOTCHES, TAN, &c., and renders the SKIN SOFT, FAIR and BLOOMING. SOLD by all DRUGGISTS.
PHALON'S "PAPHIAN SOAP."
PHALON'S "PAPHIAN SOAP."
For the TOILET, NURSERY and BATH, will not CHAP the SKIN. PHALON & SON, No. 517 Broadway.—*Advt.*

One Ounce of Gold
Will be given for every ounce of adulteration found in "B. T. Babbitt's Lion Coffee." This Coffee is roasted, ground and sealed "*hermetically*," under letters patent from the "United States" Government. All the "Aroma" is saved, and the Coffee presents a rich, glossy appearance. Every family should use it, as it is fifteen to twenty per cent. stronger than other pure "Coffee." One can in every twenty contains a One Dollar Greenback For sale everywhere. If your grocer does not keep this coffee, and will not get it for you, send your orders direct to the factory.
B. T. BABBITT.
Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 and 74 Washington-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder.—It Kills Instantly.—Cockroaches, fleas, bugs, and every kind of insect vermin killed at once by this remarkable powder. It is not poisonous but certain to do its work. A single 25 cent flask has often
Killed a Peck of Cockroaches.
This powder is also the very best thing in the world to put away Furs, Carpets, and Winter Clothing, &c., in. It is sure to drive away Moths. Be sure you get Lyon's. It is the original and only true Insect Destroying Powder. Beware of Imitations. See the signature of E. Lyon on the flask. Depot, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

The Poetry of Fragrance is Embodied in BURNETT'S FLORIMEL. It converts the handkerchief into a bouquet, and loses nothing of its delicious aroma by exposure to the atmosphere. Depot No. 592 Broadway, Metropolitan Hotel Building.

A Prophecy.
BY LONG PHELLOW.
"He shall be blest," the prophet said,
"Who 'mong his fellow men
Shall do the greatest good to all
And so be judged by them."
FULFILLMENT.
Heaven's blessings on thee, David,
Blessings of the rich and poor,
For your Prize Soap, like the sunshine
Shall be blessed for evermore.
DAVID'S Prize Soap is sold by grocers.
Try it; you'll like it.

Eight Oz., Not Four.—Every bottle of BARRETT'S HAIR RESTORATIVE contains eight oz., not four, as in preparations put up in a similar style. Sold by all Druggists. Depot, C. N. CRITTENTON, No. 7 6th-av.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Everdell's Card Depot, 302 Broadway—Wedding Cards, French Note Papers, Monograms; the most elegant in the City.

Gent's Fashionable Clothing.
Largest stock in the City.
BROKAW BROTHERS,
Opposite Cooper Institute.

Boys' Clothing.
Largest stock in the City.
BROKAW BROTHERS,
Opposite Cooper Institute.

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers of every variety ready made and made to order, at moderate prices, at C. C. RICHMOND'S, No. 573 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

MARRIED.

Cook—Boyd.—On Thursday, May 28, in Portland, Me., by Rev. Benjamin H. Bailey, William Cook, of New-York, to Susie C., daughter of John P. Boyd, Esq., of Portland.

Pierson—Evans.—On Wednesday, May 20, by Rev. Dr. Tuttle, of St. Luke's Church, New-York, Josiah B. Pierson, U. S. Revenue Cutter Service, to Miss Blanche A. Evans, eldest daughter of Edward Evans, of Willow-court, Hudson City, N. J.

Ramaze—Woolley.—On Thursday, May 28, by Rev. M. N. Olmstead, Daniel F. Ramaze to Kate Woolley, both of this City.

Wyatt—Seaman.—At the bride's residence, Perth Amboy, Sabbath evening, May 31, by Rev. James A. Little, Mr. James Wyatt, of Portsmouth, Va., to Miss Mary E., daughter of Robert Seaman.

☞ Philadelphia, Penn., and Washington, D. C., papers please copy.

DIED.

Britton.—At Communipaw, N. J., Sunday, May 31, B. Taylor Britton, late of Orange, aged 26 years and 2 month.

The relatives, friends and Masonic fraternity, generally, are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, June 2, at 2:30 o'clock, from the residence of John A. Post, Communipaw, and at 3 o'clock from the Reformed Church, at Lafayette, without further invitation.

Borst.—On Saturday, May 30, suddenly, Emily Augusta, youngest daughter of John B. and Elizabeth Borst, aged 7 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, Tuesday, June 2, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Brouwer.—On Saturday morning, May 30, Jacob Brouwer, in the 73d year of his age.

His friends and those of his sons, Theophilus A. and William Brouwer, and of his sons-in-law, Thomas Ryerson, M. D., and Edwin A. Miller, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the Middle Reformed Dutch Church, Lafayette-place, on Tuesday, June 2, at 4 P. M.

Bachman.—Ann M. Bachman, in the 80th year of her age.

Remains will be taken to Easton, Penn.

Downer.—At Westfield, N. J., on Sunday morning, May 31, in the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church, after offering the opening prayer, Rev. Edwin Downer, aged 70 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Church, on Wednesday, June 3, at 2 o'clock.

Evans.—At Hudson, N. Y., on Sunday, May 31, Robert W. Evans, aged 50 years.

Funeral on Wednesday at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

Halsey.—At Morristown, on Monday, June 1, Annie Rockwell, daughter of Samuel S. and Emma R. Halsey, aged 3 years, 8 months and 17 days.

Kitchen.—On Sunday, May 31, Mrs. Abigail Kitchen, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, June 2, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her son, Geo. H. Kitchen, 73d st., near 3d-av.

Kelly.—On Sunday morning, May 31, of consumption, Hugh A., the only son of John Kelly, late Sheriff of New-York, aged 20 years 5 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will take place from the residence of his father, No. 277 Lexing-av., on Wednesday morning, June 3, at 9:30 o'clock, to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a solemn High Mass of Requiem will be celebrated for the repose of his soul. The remains will be interred in the family vault under the Cathedral.

Lindsley.—Suddenly, at Morristown, N. J., on Sunday, May 31, Wm. M. Lindsley, in the 74th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, in South-st., on Wednesday, June 3, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. Trains leave foot of Barclay-st. at 7 and 9½ A. M.

Moore.—At Williamsport, Penn., on Thursday, May 21, (Ascension Day,) Rev. Richard Channing Moore, Jr., in his 57th year, youngest son of Right Rev. Richard Channing Moore, formerly Bishop of Virginia.

Mingins.—On Monday, June 1, Eliza Wood, wife of Rev. Geo. J. Mingins, aged 40 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from her husband's residence, No. 313 East 50th-st., on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

McMurray.—Suddenly, on Sunday, May 31, Wm. McMurray, in the 55th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at the South Reformed Church, corner of 5th-av. and 21st-st., on Wednesday afternoon, the 3d inst., at 3 o'clock.

McGrath.—At Fordham, on Friday, May 29, suddenly, Eliza C., wife of William B. McGrath, and eldest daughter of Robert W. Stamper, Esq.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral Tuesday, June 2, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her father, 3d-av., corner of 51st-st., Brooklyn. Carriages will be at Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock.

Newkirk.—In Philadelphia, at his residence, on Sabbath evening, May 31, Mr. Matthew Newkirk, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 1,300 Arch-st., on Wednesday morning next, June 3, at 10 o'clock. The services will be held in the Central Presbyterian Church.

Roach.—On Saturday morning, May 30, after a short illness, James E., son of John and Emeline Roach, in the 19th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 114 2d-av., on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family, and his classmates of Columbia College are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

Stewart.—At Morristown, N. J., on Saturday, May 30, William Stewart, in the 83d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

Thompson.—At West Islip, L. I., on Sunday evening, May 31, Elizabeth Thompson, widow of Jonathan Thompson, late of the City of New-York, in the 96th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, West Islip, L. I., on Thursday, June 4, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Van Court.—At Mount Vernon, on Monday, June 1, Mary Howland, wife of Charles W. Van Court, and daughter of James and Elisabeth Howland.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Van Siclen.—On Monday, June 1, after an illness of 26 hours, Clara, only child of George W. and Sarah J. Van Siclen, aged 7 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, June 3, at 1 P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 230 8th-av.

Windle.—On Saturday morning, May 30, after a long and protracted illness, Mr. George B. Windle, in the 49th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock noon, from No. 118 West 31st-st.

Wade.—In Springfield, N. J., on Sunday, May 31, Jonas Wade, in the 71st year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, June 3, at 11½ o'clock A. M., in the Presbyterian Church. Morris and Essex Railroad trains leave Barclay and Christopher-st. Ferries at 7 and 9½ A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN
A WHITE MAN
AND
A NEGRO.
Read the "ADAMIC RACE." For sale by the New-York News Company.

SIX HUNDRED MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
Are now finished and in operation. Sixty miles of track have been laid this Spring, and the work along the whole line between the Atlantic and Pacific States is being pushed forward more rapidly than ever before. More than twenty thousand men are employed, and it is not impossible that the entire track, from Omaha to Sacramento, will be finished in 1869 instead of 1870. The means provided are ample, and all that energy, men and money can do to secure the completion of this
GREAT NATIONAL WORK,
at the earliest possible day, will be done.
The UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY receive:
I.—A GOVERNMENT GRANT of the right of way, and all necessary timber and other materials found along the line of its operations.
II.—A GOVERNMENT GRANT of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, taken in alternate sections on each side of its road. This is an absolute donation, and will be a source of large revenue in the future.
III.—A GOVERNMENT GRANT of United States Thirty-year Bonds, amounting to from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, according to the difficulties to be surmounted on the various sections to be built. The Government takes a second mortgage as security, and it is expected that not only the interest, but the principal amount may be paid in services rendered by the Company in transporting troops, mails, &c. The interest is now much more than paid in this way, besides securing a great saving in time and money to the Government.
IV.—A GOVERNMENT GRANT of the right to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, to aid in building the road, to the same amount as the U. S. Bonds, issued for the same purpose, and *no more*. THE GOVERNMENT PERMITS the Trustees for the First Mortgage Bondholders to deliver the Bonds to the Company only as the road is completed, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class Railroad, laid with a heavy T rail, and completely supplied with depots, stations, turnouts, carshops, locomotives, cars, &c.
V.—A CAPITAL STOCK SUBSCRIPTION from the stockholders, of which *over Eight Million Dollars* have been paid in upon the work already done, and which will be increased as the wants of the Company require.
VI.—NET CASH EARNINGS on its Way Business, that already amount to MORE THAN THE INTEREST on the First Mortgage Bonds. These earnings are no indication of the vast through traffic that must follow the opening of the line to the Pacific, but they certainly prove that
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Upon such a property, costing nearly three times their amount.
ARE SECURE BEYOND ANY CONTINGENCY.
The Company have abundant means in their treasury, and make no appeal to the public to purchase their Bonds, as the daily subscriptions are entirely satisfactory; but they submit that, for entire security and liberal returns, there is certainly no better investment in the market.
The Union Pacific Bonds are for $1,000 each, and have coupons attached. They have thirty years to run, and bear annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July at the Company's Office in the City of New-York, at the rate of six per cent. in gold. The principal is payable in gold at maturity. At the present rate of gold, these bonds pay an annual income on their cost of
NEARLY NINE PER CENT.,
AND IT IS BELIEVED THAT THEY MAY SOON BE AT A PREMIUM.
The Company reserve the right to advance the price to a rate above par at any time, and will not fill any orders or receive any subscriptions on which the money has not been actually paid at the Company's office before the time of such advance.
Parties subscribing will remit the par value of the bonds and the accrued interest in currency at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the date on which the last coupon was paid. Subscriptions will be received in New-York
AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 20 NASSAU-ST.,
and by
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS, 59 WALL-ST.,
and by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States.
Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New-York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.
A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, the Means for Construction, and the Value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's office, or to any of the advertised agents.
JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.
MAY 25, 1868.

FURNITURE!
MANUFACTURERS' STOCK AT RETAIL.
SCHAFFER & GRIFFIN,
No. 6 2d-av., between Houston and 1st sts.,
Wholesale furniture manufacturers, offer their entire stock of first-class cabinet furniture at retail, at manufacturers' prices.
Parties in want of furniture are invited to examine this stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Every article made from the best seasoned material, and warranted.

HOME FOR AGED MEN.
No. 253 West 37th-st.
This institution is now prepared to receive applications for admission. Information may be had of any of the undersigned:
Mrs. James McVickar,
Mrs. Robert S. Hone,
Mrs. Henry A. Smythe,
Mrs. Benj. F. Romaine,
Mrs. Charles L. Perkins,
Mrs. James Hurry,
Mrs. Samuel Bridgham,
Miss Curtis,
Mr. J. Greer Pearson,
Mr. Jasper Corning,
Mr. Fletcher Harper,
Mr. Joel W. Wolfe,
Mr. W. P. Van Rensselaer,
Mr. Wm. Wright,
Mr. Charles L. Perkins,
Mr. Smith Sheldon,
Mr. Richard Butler,
Mr. J. H. Keyser,
Mr. John B. Trevor,
Mr. Morris K. Jesup,
Mr. John Armstrong,
Mr. Henry McVickar,
Mr. A. F. Hastings,
Mr. B. F. Romaine,
Mr. Wm. Hurry,
Mr. Saml. W. Bridgham.

DR. SCHENCK'S NEXT PROFESSIONAL visit to New-York will be on TUESDAY, June 2, at his Rooms, No. 38 Bond-st., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS may be obtained at his rooms at all times. Sold, also, by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 192 Fulton-st.; C. N. CRITTENTON, No. 7 6th-av., and by druggists generally.

HIRAM YOUNG & REED,
MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER-PLATED WARE,
No. 8 Maiden-lane.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:25; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M. Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL SUNDAY School Institute, under the direction of Rev. J. H. VINCENT, will commence at Washington-square Methodist Episcopal Church, in this City, on MONDAY EVENING, June 8, and continue during the week. Afternoon sessions on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Mr. VINCENT will be assisted by several prominent ministers and laymen.

CHEAPEST RELIABLE SEWING MACHINES are Bartlett's Reversible Machines.—The style sold at $25 can be used by hand or foot; will do all the family sewing; warranted and kept in order. Examine the different styles at the depot, 569 B'dway, N. Y.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881 and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

WANTED.

JOLIET AND CHICAGO Railroad Stock and Bonds.
ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO R. R. Bonds.
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. Preferred and Common Stock.

BY M. K. JESUP & COMPANY,
No. 12 Pine-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue letters of credit, for travelers' use, on the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

ALSO, MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER OF MONEY ON CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

WILLIAMS & GUION,

NO. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
issue circular Letters of Credit through
ALEXR. S. PETRIE & CO., LONDON,
AVAILABLE FOR TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, &c.

Sterling Exchange at sight and sixty days.

Orders for Stocks, Bonds and Merchandise executed in London, by Cable or mail.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

UNION AND LOGANSPORT SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST-MORTGAGE BONDS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the above-named bonds at the low rate of 85 and accrued interest. These bonds are secured by a first mortgage on the road between Union, Ohio, and Logansport, Indiana, being a link in the Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Central Railroad Company, the new route to Chicago, and are convertible, at the option of the holder, into the first mortgage bonds of that Company. For further particulars apply to

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, May 14, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE BONDHOLDERS AND shareholders of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company of Illinois. You are hereby notified that a meeting of the bondholders and shareholders of this Company will be held in this City on the 15th day of June next at the office of the Company, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, to vote upon the question of the extension of the road from La Harpe to Burlington, Iowa, and from Warsaw to Quincy, Illinois, to connect with the Government bridges at those places, and to authorize the Board to contract for the building of the same, and to issue sinking fund bonds of the Company bearing interest at eight per cent., at the rate of fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000) per mile upon such extensions or branches for said purpose, or upon any other plan that may be presented you at said meeting for the purpose of raising the necessary funds for building the extensions, and upon any other subject that may be offered for consideration at said meeting.

Per order of the Board.
CHARLES L. FROST, President.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1868.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., pursuant to public notice, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Managers of the Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

CHARLES N. TALBOT,	LE GRAND B. CANNON,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY,	JAMES R. TAYLOR,
G. TALBOT OLYPHANT,	THOMAS DICKSON,
ABIEL A. LOW,	O. DE F. GRANT,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY,	JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
JAMES M. HALSTED,	THOMAS CORNELL,
W. J. HOPPIN.	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, GEORGE TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, held on the 12th inst., an ordinance was adopted authorizing an increase in the capital stock equal to fifty thousand shares. That increase will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders on the 1st proximo, in the ratio of one new share for every two than held by them.

The first installment will be twenty per cent., and will be due and payable in cash at the office of the Company on the 10th of June proximo. The succeeding installments of ten per cent. each on the 10th of each month thereafter, until and including October.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of June 1 until the morning of the 10th.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 18, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stock and Bondholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on Thursday, the 4th day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday, the 2d of May, and reopened on the morning of Monday, the 8th of June.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 270 WEST 30TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 9, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 8, 1868. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer, not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day, as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 19th day of May, until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 9th day of June.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CINCINNATI,
CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, by vote of the shareholders on the 8th day of April, 1868, and taking effect this day, is closing up its affairs.

The holders of notes, and other creditors of said bank, are requested to present such notes or other claims to the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio.

CHAS. B. FOOTE, President.
HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CINCINNATI,
CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio, has this day purchased all the assets and business of the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, now closing its affairs, and under the same management will continue business as heretofore.

Notes and claims against the Commercial National Bank will be paid by this Bank on demand.

CHAS. B. FOOTE, President.
HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
NO. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 1, 1868.

THE OVERDUE INTEREST COUPONS of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, also of the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-Line Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, and Sinking Fund Bonds, will be paid, adding interest from maturity, and deducting Government tax, upon presentation at the office of this Company.

B. E. SMITH, President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A note made by N. L. & G. GRISWOLD, for ten thousand dollars, dated New-York, April 1, 1868, payable sixty days after date to the order of Mr. P. WIGHT, at the Phenix National Bank, has been lost or mislaid, and that payment thereof has been stopped.

FOSTER & THOMSON,
Attorneys, &c., No. 69 Wall-st.

OFFICE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 1, 1868.

ELECTION—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their Office on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of June. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Jerome Park Villa Site and Improvement Company for the election of directors, will be held at the office, No. 46 Exchange-place, New-York, on MONDAY, June 8, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WM. HENRY ANTHON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
CHARTERED BY THE STATE.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
ON DAILY BALANCES,
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1868—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81...	112	112¼	5-20 Coupon, '67..	113⅛	113¼
Coupon, 1881.....	116⅝	116¾	10-40 Registered.	106	106¼
5-20 Regist'd '62.	109	109½	10-40 Coupon....	106	106¼
5-20 Coupon, '62.	112¼	112½	Gold	139⅝	139¾
5-20 Coupon, '64.	110⅝	110¾	June 7.30.......	109⅝	109¾
5-20 Coupon, '65.	110⅝	110¾	July 7.30.......	109⅝	109¾
5-20 C. '65, Jan July	113	113⅛			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,
&c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE
7-30 Notes, June 1, 1868, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $1 20 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $7 40 DIFFERENCE
ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE WATERWORKS COMPANY BONDS, WHICH ARE A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY, UNDOUBTED FOR INVESTMENTS, WITH A SINKING FUND PROVIDED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. DUE 1887. SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST COUPONS, PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE BONDS ARE OFFERED FOR SALE AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY, BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.

Interest allowed on deposits.

CLEVELAND & TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY

SEVEN PER CENT.
MORTGAGE BONDS OF 1866.

Interest payable April 1 and October 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The undersigned is authorized to offer for sale

$100,000

of the above described bonds.

R. G. ROLSTON, Pres., No. 26 Exchange-place.

M. K. JESUP & COMPANY,

BANKERS AND MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 PINE-ST.,
negotiate
BONDS AND LOANS FOR RAILROAD COMPANIES;
contract for
IRON OR STEEL RAILS, LOCOMOTIVES, CARS, &c.,
and undertake
ALL BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH RAILWAYS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
DAVENPORT, Iowa, May 23, 1868.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY: The Legislature of Iowa by an act passed unanimously, has postponed the election till June, 1869, and the State of Iowa, by its Attorney-General, has obtained and served upon the officers and Directors of the Company an injunction which forbids the Directors and Stockholders of the Company, and their agents, attorneys, servants and counselors, and all persons acting by or under them, from calling any meeting for an election or taking any action in such a meeting prior to June, 1869.

No election or Stockholders' meeting of this Company can, therefore, or will be held in June next. Any attempt to hold such election or meeting in pursuance of the irregular and irresponsible notification which has appeared, would be a violation of law and a breach of the injunction of the Court.

JOHN F. TRACY, President.
EBENEZER COOK, Secretary.

THE BOSTON WATER POWER COMPANY, by order of the Board of Directors, will sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, June 5, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, at Merchants' Exchange, Old State House, Boston, about 400,000 feet of land, comprising about 150 lots, on Huntington, St. James and Columbus avs., Marlboro, Morgan, Stanhope, Camden, Springfield and Northampton sts.

TERMS OF SALE—One-quarter cash, and the balance in six, nine and twelve months, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum; or if all cash is paid by the purchaser, a discount of 2 per cent. will be made.

Plans, catalogues and all other particulars may be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 96 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

G. T. W. BRAHAM, Treasurer.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, O., May 17, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, O., on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 30th inst. until the 11th day of June next.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION,
PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1868.

THE INTEREST (IN GOLD) ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, due June 1, 1868, will be paid on presentation of the coupons therefor at the banking house of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after that date.

WM. J. PALMER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1868.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST JUNE ON THE first mortgage bonds of this Company, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on and after this date, less Government tax.

CHARLES L. FROST, President.

AN ELECTION FOR SIX TRUSTEES of the Standard Life Insurance Company, for the term of four years, will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 17th of June, 1868. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JAMES L. DAWES, Secretary.

$15,000, $10,000, $5,000 AND OTHER sums, larger and smaller, to loan on bond and mortgage. R. SALTONSTALL, Broker, No. 49 Wall-st. 11 to 2 o'clock.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3. SIX PER CENT interest on $5 to $5,000. Assets, $4,711,998 98.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the following dividends, payable at this office on and after the 29th day of June, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 17th day of June next.

Ten per cent. on the preferred stock, payable in preferred stock at par.

Ten per cent. on the common stock, payable in common stock at par.

The transfer books, now closed, will be opened on MONDAY, the 8th, and closed on WEDNESDAY, the 17th, and reopened on MONDAY, the 29th of June next.

By order of the Board of Directors.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

RICH FANCY GOODS SALE.
BY LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.,
Clinton Hall Book Salerooms and Art Galleries, Astor-place,

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, June 3, at 3 o'clock.

Great sale of FRENCH and GERMAN FANCY GOODS, a superb collection of rich china, bronze, Parian and Bohemian glassware, just landed, consisting in part of china tea and toilet sets, bronze statuary, marble clocks, groups and figures, Parian and bisque figures, busts, vases, Bohemian glass vases, cologne and toilet sets, card receivers, mantel sets, wine bottles, crystaline glass vases, claret sets, &c., &c. Catalogues ready; goods on view Monday morning.

JUNE 5 AND 6.
MR. A. M. COZZENS' ENGRAVINGS.
CHOICE WATER COLORS.
FIRST-CLASS PAINTINGS.

Messrs. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO. announce that they will sell by auction, as above, one of the choicest collections of

FIRST-CLASS PAINTINGS

of the season—beautiful examples of some of the most distinguished artists:

JAS. M. HART—WM. HART—J. G. BROWN—TAIT—BIERSTADT—GUY—BLAUVELT—CHAPIN—DURAND—LEUTZE—MCEWEN—CONSTANT MAYER—COLMAN—BRADFORD—DE HAAS—WHITTREDGE—GEO. HALL—SHATTUCK—WILLIAMSON—SONNTAG—LAMBDIN—CASILEAR—HAZELTINE—HY. PETERS GRAY—GEO. B. BUTLER—MIGNOT, &c.

ALSO, by
DE JONGHE—BRAKELEER—ED. FRERE,
VERON—ROESEN, &c., &c.

ALSO, about fifty choice WATER COLORS, by DARLEY—JOHANET—HUBERT—CHANDELIER—CATTERMOLE—SONNTAG—DIBDIN—CROPSEY—MANZONI—DIGHTON—LAST—VAN DER HECHT—GAVARIN—LAFONT DE METZ, &c., &c.

ALSO, about 100 FRAMED ENGRAVINGS, some of them very rare and valuable, belonging to the

LATE MR. A. M. COZZENS.

On Exhibition TUESDAY, day and evening.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker—Office and Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office; Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IN ROSEWOOD AND FRENCH OAK, MADE TO ORDER BY OUR BEST CITY MAKERS, THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN LEAVING FOR EUROPE.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, June 5, at the elegant private mansion No. 152 13th-st., near 2d-av., at 10½ o'clock.

IN THE DRAWING ROOMS will be found elegantly carved rosewood suites in figured medallion satin, with curtains to match; Axminster, Wilton, Velvet and Brussels carpets; Louis XIV. etageres, bookcases, consoles, reception chairs, fine pier and mantel mirrors, with rich carved frames; splendid chandeliers, brackets and vases for gas; fine artistic bronzes; rich mantel clocks and etagere ornaments; fine statuary and ancient and modern paintings.

IN THE BEDROOMS—Fine carved rosewood and French oak bedsteads, armoir a glaze, dressing bureaus, carved suite in heavy brocade and reps, lounges, easy chairs. The mattresses, feather beds and bedding of the best description.

LIBRARY—Rich medallion carpets, with curtains to match; rich carved rosewood and oak bookcases, library tables, arm chairs, lounges to match; bronze and ormulu clocks, with cupids and figures to match; fine paintings and statuary, &c.

DINING ROOM—Rich carved French back buffet, extension tables, antique carved suite, rich decorated dinner set, chocolate and tea sets of Dresden china, fine plated ware, rich cut glass ware, &c., &c. Bronze clocks, with the chandeliers to match, &c.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker—Office and Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office; Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL by auction on THIS DAY, (Tuesday) and WEDNESDAY, 1st, 2d and 3d of June, at 10½ o'clock each day, at salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office—

Large and valuable collection of Carrara marble statuary, alabaster groups and statuettes, vases, tazzas, urns, card receivers, &c., &c., &c., the importation of F. Zannoni & Co., of Florence, Italy.

This assortment is the largest offered for sale at auction this year by the above firm, and comprises all the different styles, ancient and modern, produced in Italy. The work is highly and artistically finished and the very best that Italy can produce in this line of ornaments. The catalogue, at the place of sale, will give description and name of each figure and vases. Sale positive.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker—Office and salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL by auction on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of household furniture, removed from an ELEGANT COUNTRY MANSION to the spacious room, at our Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., for convenience of sale, viz.:

Complete suites for parlors, library, dining and bedrooms, in rosewood, black walnut and oak, made to order by

LEON MARCOTTE & CO.

Also.

A large invoice of pier mantel mirrors, from a house declining business.

Also, a superb rosewood 7-octave piano.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

SUPERB SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WINES, &c., AT THE PEABODY HOUSE, NO. 23 UNION-SQUARE, BETWEEN 15TH AND 16TH STS., SOLD IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE PROPRIETOR, MR. HERNSTEIN, RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, will sell by auction, at the above elegant establishment, all the new and costly furniture, wines, &c., contained therein; commencing on WEDNESDAY, 3d, and continuing THURSDAY, 4th, and FRIDAY, 5th of June; the last day of which we shall sell a large assortment of the finest wines and liquors in the market; commencing each day at 10 o'clock, consisting of suites in rosewood, covered in blue and white silk brocatel, made by Belter; carpets of all descriptions, large mantel and pier mirrors, carved centre tables; suite, covered in drab and striped reps, lambrekins to match; elegant lace window curtains, black-walnut and gilt cornices, carved rosewood suite in blue and gold brocatel; rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Soebbler & Smith, of rich tone and finish; piano stool, piano cover; elegant gilt frame embroidery Leonardi-de-Vince, the finest embroidery in the country; carved rosewood settees in crimson reps, carved rosewood amoire-a-glace, rosewood wardrobes, rosewood and black-walnut marble-top dressing bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, commodes, black-walnut chairs upholstered in green reps, colored bois-de-rose suite in drab, window shades, &c., superb colored black-walnut bookcase with figures, silk and lace curtains, chandeliers and brackets; mattresses all made to order; quilts, blankets, sheets, table and other linen; china and glassware, a large assortment of fine plated ware, the greater portion of which has not been used, cutlery, &c., copper ware, kitchen utensils, extra size range by Monise & Co., together with all the stores of said house, consisting of can preserves, sauces, spices, tomatoes, &c., &c.

Also, a large assortment of fine choice old liquors, wines, &c., all selected expressly for this house; full particulars in catalogues. The above furniture was all purchased last Fall, and is in fine order.

Also, the lease of the above premises, with which the sale will commence, having six years to run from the 1st of May last; rent only $13,000 per annum.

We would call especial attention to this sale, offering an opportunity to purchasers seldom met with.

By HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT CARVED ANTIQUE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GILT FRAME PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, BUHL FURNITURE, OIL-PAINTINGS, BRONZES, &c., the property of a family going abroad.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINOR will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, June 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 166 5th-av., all the furniture contained in said dwelling, consisting in part of Axminster, Wilton, velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood suite in figured medallion satin, figured satin window curtains, carved rosewood reception chairs in orange figured satin, superbly carved black-walnut bookcase, elegant gilt frame French plate pier, mantel and side mirrors, rich ormolu chandeliers and brackets, marble and bronze clocks, with coupes to match; ancient and modern oil-paintings, &c.

DINING-ROOM—Wilton carpet, carved black-walnut suite in green reps, carved black-walnut buffet, elegant silver-plated ware by the celebrated house of Christofel, of Paris, ormolu and marble clock, with coupes to match, black-walnut extension dining-table, elegant bois de rose clock, with pedestal to match.

BEDROOMS—Brussels carpets, carved French oak suite in green reps, carved black-walnut round-end bedstead, hair mattresses of the finest quality, bolsters and pillows, black-walnut suite in crimson plush, figured silk window curtains, gilt-frame French-plate mantle mirrors, pier do., rich suite in bois de rose, with porcelain paintings, consisting of bedstead, amoir-a-glace and commode, imitation ebony marble-top inlaid cabinet, card tables to match, carved rosewood satin-wood lined wardrobes, bookcases, carved inlaid antique round tables, all of which are of first-class manufacture.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF NOS. 537, 539 AND 541 BROADWAY, BARNUM'S MUSEUM PROPERTY.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 10, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building:

BROADWAY—The valuable plot of ground on the westerly side of Broadway, 75.2 north of Spring-st., 75x200 feet through to Mercer-st., (making 6 lots) and containing about 15,000 square feet, known as Barnum's Museum property.

TERMS OF SALE.

Five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on day of sale. $350,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Balance in 30 days.

Maps and full particulars at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. S. RICHARDS & Co., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL AND ATTRACTIVE
SALE OF
BOOTS AND SHOES.
A. S. RICHARDS & CO. will sell, on
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3,
At 10½ o'clock,
At No. 7 College-place,
a large stock of
PRIME SUMMER GOODS,
in great variety,
from eastern and City manufacturers.
AUCTION SALES
EVERY
WEDNESDAY MORNING
during the year.
ALWAYS BY CATALOGUE.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer, Salesroom 101 Liberty-st.

WILL SELL BY AUCTION THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, the entire stock of a table manufacturer, embracing centre, sofa, cottage, card, library, and hall tables; also Bible, flower, and card stands, &c., &c.

TO-MORROW, a large assortment of household furniture, carpets, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF THE PLACE SUGAR REFINERY, POSITIVE AND WITHOUT RESERVE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.,
will sell on
FRIDAY, June 5, 1868,
at 12 o'clock noon,
at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
No. 111 Broadway,
by order of
FRANCIS SKIDDY, Esq.,
Assignee in Bankruptcy of the Place Sugar Refinery.

The eight-story brick building No. 380 South-st., known as the "Place Sugar Refinery," 70 feet front, 140 feet deep, extending through to Front-st., with all the machinery and appurtenances of a sugar refinery, in complete running order and capable of turning out 1,500 barrels of sugar a week; also, dock privileges; also, storehouse on the north side of Front-st., adjoining the refinery, built on leased ground, with unexpired lease; also, a complete stock of bone black, supposed to be about 500,000 pounds. For further information apply on the premises until day of sale, to A. B. Thorburn.

TERMS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. to be paid on the day of sale, ten per cent. on the 15th day of June, and the balance when the deed is ready for delivery.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY E. H. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) June 2, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

5,000 drums prime Smyrna Figs.
8 cases Turkish Prunes.
40 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
34 cases fresh Sicily Lemons.
20 cases Citron.
75 barrels new Currants, stained.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, AT 10:30 A. M., at No. 22 Bergen-st., between Smith and Court sts., Brooklyn, mahogany sofas, chairs, tables, bureaus, bedsteads, carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, &c., &c.

STEAMSHIPS ATLANTIC AND WESTERN METROPOLIS.—Public notice is hereby given that default having been made in the condition of a mortgage on the steamships ATLANTIC, BALTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS, executed and delivered to us by the New-York and Bremen Steamship Company, and bearing date the 21st day of March, A. D. 1867, we shall, under and by virtue of the power in us vested by the said mortgage, sell at public auction, on the 25th day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer, the said steamships ATLANTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS, together with all and singular their respective engines, machinery, boilers, masts, bowsprits, sails, boats, anchors, cables, ship and cabin furniture, plate, and all other necessaries thereunto appertaining and belonging.

Dated NEW-YORK CITY, May 4, 1868.

CHARLES LULING & CO.,
Mortgagees.

The above sale is adjourned to the twenty-seventh day of May, at 12 o'clock noon, at the same place.

CHARLES LULING & CO., Mortgagees.

MAY 25, 1868.

The above sale is further adjourned to the third day of June, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the same place.

CHARLES LULING & CO., Mortgagees.

MAY 27, 1868.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 29th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM L. KIRBY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 17th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JUNE 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 29th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DANIEL TYRREL, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 27th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JUNE 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 23d day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD H. BRANCH, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 17th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JUNE 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 23d day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CLARKSON DRAKE, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 194 Broad-st., in the City of Newark, New-Jersey, before Mr. Staats S. Morris, Register, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. BUDD DEACON,
Deputy U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

MAY 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 29th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SIMEON DRAKE, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Webb and Drake, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JUNE 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 21st day of May, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALFRED W. TAYLOR, of the town of Orange, in the County of Essex, and State of New-York, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 2d day of July, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JUNE 2, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. TRACY, JAMES WILLSON, THOMAS J. STRONG and JOSEPH U. ORVIS, bankrupts.—No. 612.—A petition having been presented to this Court by Benjamin Y. Pippey, William S. Wilson and John Byers, the assignees in bankruptcy of the estate and effects of the said William W. Tracy, James Willson, Thomas J. Strong and Joseph U. Orvis, the bankrupts above named, praying for leave and the authority of this Court to compound and settle all the debts and claims due and belonging to the estate of the said bankrupts, or to sell the same or any portion thereof in such manner according to the best judgment of the said petitioners, as they shall deem for the best interest of the creditors of the said estate, and it having been referred by an order of this Court made in this bankruptcy on on the 1st day of June, 1868, to Isaac Dayton, the Register in Bankruptcy, in charge of this bankruptcy, to take proofs of the matters stated in the said petition. Notice is hereby given pursuant to the said order of this Court, to all creditors of William W. Tracy, James Willson, Thomas J. Strong and Joseph U. Orvis, bankrupts above named, and other persons interested, that they are required to appear before the said Isaac Dayton, the Register in Bankruptcy, aforesaid, at his office No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, on FRIDAY, the 12th day of June, 1868, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and show cause, if any they have, why an order or orders should not be passed by this Court upon the said petition of the said assignees in bankruptcy, authorizing the said assignees to compound and settle all the debts and claims due and belonging to the estate of the said bankrupts, or to sell the same, or any portion thereof, in such manner according to the best judgment of the said assignees as they shall deem to be for the best interest of the creditors of the said estate. And further notice, pursuant to the order aforesaid of the Court, is hereby given to the creditors aforesaid of the said bankrupts and other persons interested, that the said reference will be kept open by adjournment until the due hearing and consideration of the proofs in respect to all the debts or claims aforesaid, which it may be proposed to compound, compromise or settle shall be concluded.

GEORGE F. BETTS,
Clerk.

je2-2awTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD G. BLACK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 22d of May, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edward G. Black, of Morrisania, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition, in the City of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

je2-1aw3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAX DOCTOR, bankrupt.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 26th day of May, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Max Doctor, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

je2-1aw3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES MACKINTIRE, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James Mackintire, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated, New-York, July 20th, 1867.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

my26-1aw3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAMIN F. CARVER, bankrupt.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Benjamin F. Carver, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 25th day of May, A. D. 1868.

COURTLAND G. BABCOCK, Assignee,
No. 37 William-st., New-York City.

my26-1aw3wTu*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 28th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD MARTINDALE, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, who has carried on business for four months, the longest period during the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition, at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MAY 30, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOTT SIMONSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Lott Simonson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of May, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

my26-1aw3w-Tu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ARTHUR W. KNAPP, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Arthur W. Knapp, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of June, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of May, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

my26-1aw3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS PRAGER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Julius Prager, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of June, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated, New-York, on the 18th day of May, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

my19-1aw3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN E. RATHBUN and ROBERT H. RATHBUN, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John E. Rathbun and Robert H. Rathbun, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of June, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of May, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

my19-1aw3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL A. EGAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Michael A. Egan, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of June, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 18th day of May, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

my19-1aw3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERMAN HARRIS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Herman Harris, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of June, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 18th day of May, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

my19-1aw3wTu*

NO. 1,071.—IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE Southern District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW BARRICKLO, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Andrew Barricklo, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, on his own petition, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated at the City of New-York, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DOOLITTLE, DAVIS & WYMAN, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 3 Pine-st.

my19-1aw3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.—In the matter of HERMAN STRAUSS, of the City of Lancaster, in the County of Lancaster, in said district, a bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having, under the act of Congress of 2d of March, 1867, filed his petition for a discharge from all his debts provable under the said act, and for a certificate thereof, alleging that no assets have come to the hands of the assignees, it is ordered that a meeting of creditors be held on the 16th day of June, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the Register, Amos Slaymaker, Esq., at his office at Lancaster, Penn., to be continued by adjournments, if necessary, when and where the examination of the said bankrupt will be finished, and any business of the second and third meetings of creditors, required by the 27th and 28th sections of the said act, may be transacted; and that if neither assignee nor creditors oppose, the Register certify to the Court whether the said bankrupt has in all things conformed to his duty under the said act, and if not, in what respects, which certificate, and the said examination when closed, with all other papers relating to the case, will be filed by the Register in the Clerk's office. It is further ordered that a hearing be had upon the said petition for discharge and certificate on Wednesday, the 1st day of July, 1868, before the said Court at Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Witness Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the said District Court, and the seal thereof, at Philadelphia, the 9th day of March, A. D. 1868.

{Seal of Court.} G. R. FOX, Clerk.

Attest: AMOS SLAYMAKER, Register.

my19-1aw3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. TRACY, JAMES WILLSON, THOMAS J. STRONG, and JOSEPH U. ORVIS, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of the creditors of each of said bankrupts, will be held on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, May 21, 1868.

BENJAMIN Y. PIPPEY,
WILLIAM S. WILSON,
JOHN BYERS,
Assignees.

my26-1aw2wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SETH C. KEYES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the — day of May, 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Seth C. Keyes, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

JOHN J. SILLCOCK, Assignee.
No. 441 Canal-st.

my26-1aw3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILIP NUSSBAUM, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Philip Nussbaum, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 16th day of May, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

my26-1aw3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM HIRSCHHORN and ETHAN ALLEN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Hirschhorn and Ethan Allen, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

my26-1aw3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY J. BOWERS, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Henry J. Bowers, of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, this 25th day of May, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No 137 Broadway, New-York City.

my26-1aw3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANDREW BEISER, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Andrew Beiser, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 14th day of February, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

my26-1aw3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH FRIEND, ISIDER GROSSMAN and LOUIS SILBERSTEIN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph Friend, Isider Grossman and Louis Silberstein, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 6th day of March, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

my26-1aw3wTu*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 18th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISAAC MEARS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 22d day of July, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JUNE 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 18th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE W. WILEY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 2d day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JUNE 1, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD FLASH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Edward Flash, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of June, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of May, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

my26-1aw3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELY B. HAYWARD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Ely B. Hayward, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of June, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of May, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

my26-1aw3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. ANDRUS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John H. Andrus, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of May, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

my26-1aw3wTu

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NORMAN C. JONES, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

Dated New-York, 18th day of May, A. D. 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

my19-1aw3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY VAN HOLLAND, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

Dated New-York, 13th day of May, A. D. 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

my19-1aw3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAMIN HYDE, Jr., bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from all his debts, by order of the Court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

Dated New-York City, the 16th day of May, A. D. 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

my19-1aw3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of REUBEN SMITH, bankrupt.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Reuben Smith, of the City of New York, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, May 13, 1868.

D. P. McBRIEN,
No. 7 Chambers-st. New-York City.

my19-1aw3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES F. SECOR, bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles F. Secor, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 24th day of April, A. D. 1868.

I. M. ANDRUS, Assignee,
No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

my19-1aw3wTu*

NO. 963.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE CALDWELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George Caldwell, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 16th day of May, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

my19-1aw3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OLIVER H. KEEP, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Oliver H. Keep, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 15th day of May, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

my26-1aw3wTu*

NO. 1,101.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC C. NOE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 15th day of May, 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Isaac C. Noe, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

my19-1aw3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN W. VALENTINE, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John W. Valentine, of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of himself by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 15th day of May, A. D. 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

my19-1aw3wTu*

NO. 939—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID H. TALLMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of David H. Tallman, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 18th day of May, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

my19-1aw3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS EMILE LAHENS, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Louis Emile Lahens, of Pelham, in the County of Westchester, in said district, who was, on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated at the City of New-York the 14th day of May, A. D. 1868.

JOHN TODD, Assignee,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

m19-1aw3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL WISE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Samuel Wise, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York City, the 10th day of March, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

my26-1aw3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EMANUEL DE YOUNG, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Emanuel De Young, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 6th day of March, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

my26-1aw3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM NEWFIELD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court, for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 23d of June, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, April 30, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

je2-1aw3wTu*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 29th day of May A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of RICHARD W. KING, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

JUNE 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 29th day of May, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ABRAHAM NEWMAN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 16th day of June, A. D., 1868, at one o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JUNE 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 23d day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN F. WILLCOX, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 17th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JUNE 2, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ORLANDO C. FORSYTH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Orlando C. Forsyth, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of May, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

je2-1aw3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISRAEL OPPENHEIMER, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 28th May, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

je2-1aw3wTu*

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, May 30, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 25th day of June, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains, except Montana and New Mexico, with the stationery required for use in their respective districts for the year ending June 30, 1869.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by satisfactory guarantees that the contracts, if awarded, will be faithfully executed.

The Commissioner reserves the right to reject any bids or parts of bids, and to accept any bids or parts of bids which the interest of the Government may require.

The bids should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and indorsed "Proposals for supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue Officers."

Schedules of articles to be furnished will be forwarded from this office upon application, with conditions under which such articles are to be delivered.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK CITY, May 29, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AND will be received at this office until one o'clock P. M., TUESDAY, June 2d, 1868, for the delivery at such wharves in New-York harbor as may be directed.

400,000 (Four hundred thousand) pounds HAY, good merchantable Timothy, and such Hay as has usually been purchased by this department.

300,000 (Three hundred thousand) pounds OATS, best quality.

150,000 (One hundred and fifty thousand) pounds STRAW, best quality.

The same for shipment to Charleston, S. C., subject to inspection by an officer of this department. The United States reserves the privilege of rejecting any or all of the bids, if deemed advisable.

The successful bidder will be required to commence delivery immediately.

The names of *sureties* are required to accompany each bid.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Forage," and addressed to the undersigned.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Bvt. Maj.-Gen., and Asst. Q. M. G.

OFFICE OF THE A. C. S.,
DAVID'S ISLAND, N. Y. H., May 30, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, June 5, 1868, by the undersigned, at David's Island, N. Y. H., for furnishing the troops thereat with fresh beef from June 6, 1868, to December 6, 1868.

The envelopes inclosing proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Beef."

The fresh beef is to be of good marketable quality, with equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat, (necks, shank and kidney-tallow excluded,) and delivered at the expense of the contractor, in such quantity and at such times as may be required.

No bid will be entertained that is not made by a regular butcher, who must give his name in full, his present place of business and residence.

The manner of making bids, requirement of bidders, &c., same as stated in advertisement of June 12, 1867, for proposals for furnishing fresh beef, from the office of the A. C. S., New-York City.

J. A. SNYDER, 1st Lieut. 3d U. S. Inf'y,
and Brevet Captain U. S. A., A. C. S.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fifteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of June, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for repairing and painting Grammar Schools, Nos. 10, 35, and 47, in said Ward. Specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor. Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Repairs, &c." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

C. D. BROWN, M. D.,
H. A. TAILER,
OTIS D. SWAN,
J. D. OLIVER,
EDWARD SCHELL,
Board of Trustees, Fifteenth Ward.

Dated MAY 19, 1868.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, ACCORDING to law, to all persons having claims against HARMAN SPEER, late of the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, Administrators of the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased, at their residence at Port Richmond, in the Town of Northfield and County of Richmond, on or before the 29th day of June next.—Dated this 23d day of December, 1867.

DAVID J. JONES,
MARY ELLEN JONES,
Administrators.

d24-1aw6mTu*

INSTRUCTION.

THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE will be held in the Broadway Tabernacle, corner of 6th-av. and 34th-st., THURSDAY, June 4, at 3 P. M. Doors open at 2. Friends and former graduates are cordially invited to attend.

H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

DR. RICHARDS' INSTITUTE FOR 12 boys, Shrub Oak, Westchester County, N. Y., five miles east of Peekskill; the Prussian method of teaching pursued by accomplished instructors; boating, bathing, fishing, gardening, gymnastics on the place. For circulars address the Principal, DR. RICHARDS.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, CAPABLE OF teaching German, French, music, fine needlework, &c., wishes a situation as teacher or governess with a family; references as to capability and character given. Address L. H., No. 137 Orchard-st.

MT. PLEASANT INSTITUTE—PRIVATE classes for Boys—Amherst, Mass. H. C. NASH.

TEACHERS.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH lady experienced in teaching English, music and French wishes an engagement. Address R. G. W., Post Office, Union-square.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 18 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK, June 1, 1868.

THE FIRM OF SAXTON, RAYMOND & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, C. M. RAYMOND, retiring. E. A. SAXTON and J. L. ROGERS, Jr., will sign in liquidation.

EDWIN A. SAXTON,
C. M. RAYMOND,
JOHN L. ROGERS, Jr.

The undersigned will continue the Banking and Stock Commission business of the late firm of SAXTON, RAYMOND & CO., under the name of SAXTON & ROGERS.

EDWIN A. SAXTON,
JOHN L. ROGERS, Jr.

THE LIMITED COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm style of WOOD & WEED, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

WILLIAM B. WOOD alone is authorized to settle the affairs of the aforesaid late limited copartnership and sign its name in liquidation.

WILLIAM B. WOOD,
JAMES A. WEED, } General Partners.
LYMAN NICHOLS,
ALVAH CROCKER,
MOSES WOOD, } Special Partners.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1868.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1868.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the firm-name of EGLESTON & SMITH, for the transaction of a Commission business in stocks, bonds, and miscellaneous securities, at No. 32 Pine-st.

WILLIAM C. EGLESTON,
JUNIUS SMITH,
Member New-York Stock Exchange, late with Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co.

LOST AND FOUND.

PICKED UP AT THE POINT OF THE Hook, a scow, 60½ feet long, 17 feet wide, standing high in the water: the owner can have her by proving property and paying expenses. Apply to Capt. THOMAS SMITH, Fairhaven, Monmouth County, N. J.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, COLORADO,
MINNESOTA, NEVADA, } Building.
NEBRASKA, IDAHO. }
MINNESOTA..........WEDNESDAY, June 10
COLORADO..........WEDNESDAY, June 24
NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, July 1
MANHATTAN..........WEDNESDAY, July 8
From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, June 13
NAPOLEON III.....CARBY.....SATURDAY, June 27
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, July 11
EUROPE.........LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, July 25

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:
ETNA (via Halifax)..........MONDAY, June 1
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY, June 6
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY, June 13
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (via Halifax,)
MONDAY, June 15
CITY OF ANTWERP..........SATURDAY, June 20
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, June 3
JAVA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, June 10
CUBA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, June 17
CHINA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, June 24
AUSTRALASIAN leaves..........WEDNESDAY, July 1
SCOTIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, July 8
Chief cabin passage..........$130
Second cabin passage..........80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage..........145
Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

BOATS TO CONVEY PASSENGERS AND luggage on board steamship SCOTIA will leave the Company's wharf, Jersey City, between 12 and 2 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 3d inst.
None but passengers can be taken on board.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
TRIPOLI..........June 4
ALEPPO..........June 11
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers are intended to sail every SATURDAY from Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

EUROPA	June 6	CALEDONIA	June 27
IOWA	June 13	BRITANNIA	July 4
COLUMBIA	June 20	HIBERNIA	July 11

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $16.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM DIRECT TO BREMEN.
The elegant first-class steamship
QUAKER CITY, C. WOLF, Commander,
will sail for Bremen direct on SATURDAY, May 30, from Pier No. 13 North River.
Rates of passage: First cabin, $90; second cabin, $60; steerage, $28—gold. For passage apply to
LEXOW & VOIGT, Agents,
No. 2 New-Chambers-st.
Or on the pier to CHAS. BUSHOR.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP FRANCE, GRACE,
will leave SATURDAY, June 6, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO GERMANY.—The elegant first-class steamship
ARIEL, Capt. A. G. JONES,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for Bremen direct,
SATURDAY, June 13,
to be followed by the CIRCASSIAN, June 27.
Rates of Passage.—First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $28; gold. Apply for freight and passage to RUGER BROS. & CO., General Agents.
Offices, No. 103 Pearl-st. and No. 40 Broadway, N. Y.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.
TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA,
By Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY sailing on TUESDAY, June 9.
Per cubic foot, 80 cents; Per pound, 1½ cents.
Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about four days in advance of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of June 5.
Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.
Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA,
VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 22d of each month from Panama to New-Zealand and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 9th of each month. First and second-class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $349 to $364 for first-class, and $218 to $243 for second-class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are completed for the carriage of a limited quantity of merchandise on through bills of lading; freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, June 4.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, June 11.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, June 18.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
NEW-YORK AND MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
NEVADA, Capt. W. MEGILL.
VIRGO, Capt. J. DEAKEN.
The NEVADA will leave Pier No. 17, East River, on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 10 A. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL....VAILL....SATURDAY, June 6.
MARIPOSA..........KEMBLE..SATURDAY, June 13.
GEO. WASHINGTON..GAGER...SATURDAY, June 20.
CORTES............NELSON..SATURDAY, June 27.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, on THURSDAY, June 18, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE,
FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,
for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, June 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.
Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1¼ per cent.
Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.
Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon
FOUR TIMES A MONTH,
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JUNE 9—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. CAVERLY.

Steamer leaving June 9 connects closely with steamer NEW-YORK, leaving San Francisco July 3 for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,
or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon.
JUNE 5—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with new steamship OREGONIAN.
JUNE 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FIRST STEAMER
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.
Freight taken at the lowest rates.
The favorite Steamship
PERIT, Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, June 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston.
For freight and passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
Goods forwarded to Indianola, Zavacca and Brazos without charge. Also to the interior by railroad without charge for drayage in Galveston.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE—The A 1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading issued to all points in the South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fine steamship MONTEREY will sail on the following Wednesday.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. S. passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

THE
BRISTOL LINE.
FOR
BOSTON,
from Pier No. 40, North River, foot of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M.

TRAVELING AT HALF-PRICE.
In the Grandest Boats in the world.
TO BOSTON..........$1 00
Meals 50 cents.
Accommodations for 1,200 passengers.

These boats leave an hour later, and arrive in Boston ahead of all other lines.

A CHEAP AND CHARMING EXCURSION.
A. L. ANDERSON, General Manager.
M. R. SIMMONS, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.
To Boston, first class..........$1 00
To Providence, first class..........50
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES Capt. GEO. B. HULL,
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 5 P. M.,
And foot of 19th-st., East River,
at 6 P. M., daily.

Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.

Up-town passengers, by taking the boat at 19th-st., East River, have one and a half hours longer at their homes, and avoid the crowded streets in the lower part of the City.

Passengers from down town, taking Avenue A or Avenue B cars, from the Astor House, or the South and 34th-st. cars, will be landed within two blocks of this Pier. The Steamers will also stop at this Pier in the morning, on the down trip, to land such passengers as desire it.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.
Fare to Boston (Cabin)..........$1 00
Other places in proportion. Fare always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY Railroad for LONG BRANCH, Toms River, Manchester, Bricksburg, Red Bank, &c., from Pier No. 30, foot Chambers-st.
Daily (Sundays excepted) at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., by the favorite steamers
JESSE HOYT and
NEVERSINK.
Returning leaves Long Branch at 7:15 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Returning leaves Toms River at 5:40 A. M. and 1:40 P.M.
Arriving in New-York at 9:25 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.
W. S. SNEDEN & CO., Lessees.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, June 2, 2:30 P. M.	Wed., June 3, 6:30 A. M.
Wed., June 3, 3 P. M.	Thursday, June 4, 7 A. M.
Thursday, June 4, 3 P. M.	Friday, June 5, 7 A. M.
Friday, June 5, 3 P. M.	Saturday, June 6, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, June 6, 3:30 P. M.	Monday, June 8, 7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, June 9, 6:30 A. M.	Tuesday, June 9, 10:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMers ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, on and after May 30, will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 8:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 8:45. Landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. The light-draft steamboat SENECA will transfer passengers and baggage to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge.
Fare to Albany or Troy, $2.

THE STEAMER THOMAS COLLYER will commence her regular trips on TUESDAY, June 2, from the pier foot of Warren-st., every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw and Grassy Point. Returning, will leave Grassy Point at 6:30 A. M.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR WHITEstone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, GLEN COVE, Glenwood and Roslyn. The elegant steamboat ARROWSMITH, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. C. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.
For Excursions and Picnic Parties—Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Alderney Park and Raritan Beach Grove. Barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. J. HASKET and CROMWELL. Steamboats of all kinds. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge foot of Morton-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times Office.*

TO LET—AT NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., BROWN BROTHERS & CO.'S BUILDING, ROOM IN THE BASEMENT OF THIS NEW FIRE-PROOF BUILDING SUITABLE FOR A SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY. APPLY TO THE JANITOR.

TO LET—A LARGE, LIGHT BASEMENT IN the premises No. 35 Walker-st., 80 feet by 20, together with vault-room in front, suitable for any mechanical business or for a restaurant. Apply to E. E. ANDERSON, No. 54 Wall-st., Room No. 26 or at No. 132 Carlton-av., Brooklyn.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON 40TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., ONE vacant lot, $16,000; also, one on 45th-st.; two lots on 53d-st. east of 6th-av.; a whole block near 64th-st. and 10th-av.; a large number of fine building lots fronting on 5th and Madison avs.; 5 lots corner 5th-av. and 57th-st.; 4 lots on 5th-av. below 44th-st.; 2 lots on 42d-st. running through; elegant house on 5th-av. 32½ feet wide. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house in 22d-st., near 5th-av.; price $40,000. A three-story house in 45th-st., $25,000. Small houses and stores wanted for investment. WINANS, BREED & GRAVES, Broadway and Cedar, under Home Ins. Co.

ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE OF SPLENdid Atlantic-av. Boulevard lots, between Brooklyn and Albany avs., Brooklyn, including one choice corner, by JOHNSON & MILLER, TUESDAY, June 2. Maps ready at No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house in West 48th-st., near 6th-av., high stoop, 20x50; lot ½ block; in good order; immediate possession; price $20,000. For permits apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT GREAT SACRIFICE; No. 463 West 34th-st.; must be sold this week. Seen from 11 to 12. S. L. BRADLEY, No. 951 Broadway and No. 181 5th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone high-stoop full size house, located on 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN ALL respects, on 92d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; possession immediately. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON BROADWAY—TWO OF THE most valuable properties in the Union—embracing one acre of ground each. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

EIGHTH-AV.—FOR SALE, TWO LOTS EAST side of 8th-av., between 129th and 130th sts., fifty feet north of 129th-st. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

POSITIVE PARTITION SALE OF THE choicest property in the XIXTH WARD, Brooklyn. Six lots on the northeast corner of Lee-av. and Keap-st., nearly opposite the magnificent residence of H. M. Beams, Esq. Also, 8 lots on the southwest corner of Lee-av. and Hooper-st., directly opposite Lee-av. Church, and adjoining the splendid mansion of M. H. Keith, Esq. Also, 80 lots splendidly located in other parts of the ward. Sale peremptory, on WEDNESDAY, June 3. Maps ready on Saturday.
JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st.

BUY LAND! BUY LAND!—FOR SALE, 300 lots on Ocean Hill, East New-York, and Bell Plain, at $300 to $1,000. Lots situated on Fulton, Atlantic and Cypress avs. Only 10 to 20 per cent. cash required. Dwellings, workshops or factories built for purchasers. Also, small farms near the City. D. J. MOLLOY, No. 218 Fulton-st., New-York City, or C. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York.

A MAGNIFICENT CITY AND COUNTRY residence combined in Brooklyn, convenient to cars; elegant first-class house, eight lots of ground, tastefully laid out; title perfect; would exchange for New-York property or a good farm within sixty miles. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

SECURE THE CHOICEST LOTS ON Atlantic-av. Boulevard, at JOHNSON & MILLER'S great sale of Brooklyn property, on TUESDAY, June 2. Maps now ready at No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ALL ARE INVITED TO VISIT THE property of the MOUNT RUTHERFORD COMPANY at
RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.,
first station on the Erie Railway, nine miles—40 minutes—from New-York. Eleven trains a day each way.
GUIDES and all information free on application to
BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 157 Broadway,
CHARLES BLAKISTON, No. 26 Liberty-st.,
Agents for the Company.
Or to R. H. BARROWS, General Superintendent, Rutherford Park, N. J.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE LOcated on Bergen Heights, twenty minutes' ride from Cortlandt-st. Ferry, embracing all the advantages of both City and country home, and commanding a delightful and unsurpassed view of New-York City, upper and lower bays, Brooklyn, Staten Island, Palisades and the surrounding country; elegant large double mansion, newly and perfectly built, containing about seventeen rooms, and replete with all the modern improvements, such as gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, water closet, stationary wash tubs, marble mantels and grates in all the principal rooms, speaking tubes, bells, &c., &c. Fine stable, with carriage and harness rooms. The lot is 375 feet front by 145 feet deep, and is tastefully ornamented with walks, flower-beds, terraces and a fine vegetable garden, with plenty of choice fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c., &c. For photographic view, price and further particulars apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, one of the prettiest places on Long Island, one hour from the City and half mile from depot; house is large and commodious, with cupola, piazza front and rear, shaded by climbing roses; with gas, heater, range, hot and cold water, bath-room, eight marble mantels, speaking tubes, bells, &c.; barn and other outbuildings in complete order. There are about two acres of land beautifully laid out in lawn, fruit and flowers, every variety of the choicest fruit in abundance, comprising apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, quinces, grapes, mulberries, Lawton blackberries, red, orange and black raspberries, red, white and black currants, several beds of the finest varieties of strawberries, English gooseberries; also, asparagus and rhubarb beds, &c.; the grounds are appropriately shaded with vigorous evergreen and other trees. Address F. F., Box No. 4,611 New-York Post Office, or call at No. 38 Broadway.

FOR SALE—OR TO LET FURNISHED, ON THE east bank of the Hudson River, four miles from Rhinebeck station, a private residence, beautifully located, embracing everything in mansion and grounds, fruit and vegetables, desirable for a family seeking an elegant country home; quantity of ground, 260 acres; all in fine condition, having been farmed scientifically; mansion of stone; grape-house, green-house, stables and carriage houses, all suitable; rent for the season, $2,000 to a private family; price all told, $90,000, or would be divided; price to correspond. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence, with 50 acres of land, on Lake Hopatcong, New-Jersey, two hours' ride from the City by Morris and Essex Railroad. There is a fine dwelling house, with 21 rooms, barns, stable, &c., in good condition; a superior orchard. The location cannot be surpassed as regards health, scenery and sporting. The place will be sold cheap, on account of the owner leaving for Europe. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—MARINE HOSPITAL GROUNDS, Staten Island.—By an act of the last Legislature, the Board of Commissioners, constituted by chapter 751 of the laws of 1866, are now authorized to sell the abovementioned grounds, in parcels, at private sale, on or before July 18, 1868, at prices to be approved by the Governor, Comptroller and Secretary of State. For further particulars apply to the undersigned, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York. HENRY W. JOHNSON,
MAY 27, 1868. Counsel to the Board.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE De Forest Manice, situated in the Township of Hempstead, Long Island, will be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, on WEDNESDAY, June 10, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway. For particulars see auction head in the *Evening Post.*

SPECIAL.—WE WILL SELL TO A DESIRABLE party a house of ten rooms, in excellent repair, with large new barn, and about six acres of land, a commanding view, near depot; healthful locality, one hour from this City, in New-Jersey, for $4,500, $2,000 of which may remain.
MYERS & TUCKER, No. 9 Nassau-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

CHOICE LOTS NEAR PROSPECT PARK, on Dean, Bergen and Wyckoff sts., will be positively sold to the highest bidder, without reservation, by JOHNSON & MILLER, at auction, on TUESDAY, June 2. Maps ready at No. 25 Nassau-st.

A PLEASANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale or lease; house has all modern improvements; hot and cold water, bath, closets, &c.; 8 acres finely laid out, sloping to the Sound; 14 miles from City.
MYERS & MURPHY, No. 47 John-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A FURNISHED house at Newburg, within walking distance of the boat and cars, situation high, commanding unsurpassed views; terms moderate. Apply to J. H. CHAPMAN, corner of Water and 2d sts., Newburg.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEATS AND FARMS in New-York, New-Jersey, Staten Island and Long Island, from $3,000 to $50,000. Apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT FAR ROCKAWAY, very near the beach, a furnished cottage, barn, ice-house, and half an acre; price, $4,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WANTED—10 TO 25 ACRES, ON LINE OF railroad, near depot if possible, within 25 miles. Cash customer. Call on JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO ladies, can have a pleasant room for the Summer, by applying to F. B. LEWIS, Tappan, Rockland Co., N. Y.

DESIRABLE BOARD MAY BE SECURED in a charming and healthy locality directly on the Sound, one hour from the City by cars or steamer. Spacious house, well furnished and beautifully shaded; ample grounds with fruit; best facilities for boating and fishing. Address Mrs. J. W. FREDERICKS, College Point, Long Island.

SUMMER BOARD—FINE LARGE FIRST-class Summer boarding house, near West Point Military Academy, on the Hudson; ample grounds; abundance fresh fruit and vegetables raised on the place; carriages and stages always within call; terms reasonable. Address A. MEARNS, Jr., Highland Falls, Orange Co., N. Y.

ELIZABETH, NEW-JERSEY.—A PRIvate family on one of the finest avenues have four handsome rooms to let, with board, to unexceptionable parties; house and grounds delightful; fruit, berries, fresh vegetables and milk; everything home made. Address, Box No. 436 Elizabeth Post Office. Refers to Mr. MOONEY, No. 4 Broad-st., Room No. 19, New York.

DESIRABLE BOARD IN POUGHKEEPSIE can be obtained for ten weeks from July 1; ample ground, shade, comfort and quiet; library, pianos, &c.; to persons of refined and quiet tastes this opportunity is valuable. Address, early, Drawer No. 57 Poughkeepsie Post Office.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS CAN be procured for the Summer at a pleasantly located country residence, two miles from West Park, on the Hudson. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD, WITH PLEASANT ROOMS, can be had for a number of persons in a private family in Morristown; house is pleasantly situated, a short distance from the depot. Address Box No. 168 Post Office, Morristown, N. J.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND—IN A PRIvate family near Vanderbilt Landing, for two or three single gentlemen. Address Box No. 4,456 New-York Post Office.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—INQUIRE OF JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

PERSONAL.

TO E.—THOUGH ABSENT, AS UNFORGOTTEN and as dear as ever. Will endeavor to inform you how to write next time. FOREVER.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FOR THREE YEARS, A SPLENDID country residence of about 10 acres on North Hempstead Harbor, L. I. The house is large and commodious, containing 21 rooms; is heated with hot air and contains gas and water conveniences throughout; on the premises, besides all the necessary outbuildings, are a grapery, a green-house and a trout pond; in front of the mansion is a fine lawn with an extensive water front and a beautiful grove of locusts, evergreens and other choice trees; there is an abundance of fruit of many varieties on the place; or the place will be sold with the balance of the farm, (in all about 96 acres,) on which are a farmhouse and other buildings; communication with the City easy and frequent by steamboat and rail. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—TO LET, FOR one or three years, a newly furnished dwelling house, with about four acres of land; location high; size of house 50x50 feet; gas in every room, water, dumb-waiter, &c.; ice-house filled; good garden spot, plenty of shade trees, large barn and carriage house; stable accommodations for five or more horses; half a mile from depot; 16 trains daily. For further particulars apply to GEO. W. FORSYTH, Esq., at Morristown, or address Box No. 4,811 New-York Post Office.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT CORNWALL, N. Y., a fine brick house, 14 rooms furnished, in excellent order; one acre of garden, fruit and lawn, with barn, &c.; price, $15,000; rent, $1,500; daily boats. P. C. ANTHONY, No. 23 Nassau-st., or GEO. E. KNAPP, Esq., Cornwall, N. Y.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS UNTIL October, a convenient cottage for a small family at Staten Island, five minutes' walk from ferry, Vanderbilt's or third landing; well and cistern water, bath-room; $250 per month, furnished. Address P. W. A., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, IN GOOD order, for a small family, on Townsend-av., Staten Island, five minutes' walk from third or Vanderbilt's Landing; well and cistern water, bathroom and gas; $800 until October. Permits at BLAKE'S, Postmaster, Clifton.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT Newtown, Long Island. Possession at once; within easy access of New-York by two lines rail; suitable for a large family; large garden, with plenty small fruit and shade trees; ice-house filled; stable if desired.
FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 10 Wall-st.

AT SPRING VALLEY, ROCKLAND County, one mile from depot, a furnished house to let; 10 rooms, stabling, garden, fruit, &c.; rent $200, until Oct. 1, or $400 per annum; would be sold with 22 or 60 acres. Apply to J. O. RANSOM, on premises, or WM. RANSOM, No. 31 Broadway, Room No. 1.

TO LET—DURING HIS ABSENCE IN EUROPE, the splendid residence of John Taylor, at Bay Side, Flushing; elegantly furnished, baths, stables, icehouse, ten acres, ornamental grounds.
R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st.

TO LET—WITHIN ONE MILE OF FORDHAM Depot, a nice cottage, containing 6 rooms, pleasantly situated, with carriage house and stable attached; rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of L. H. MACE, 111 East Houston-st., between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

TO LET—A CORNER BASEMENT, 19x60, ON one of the greatest thoroughfares and best leading business streets in Brooklyn; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, New-York, from 12 to 3 o'clock.

TO LET IN HARLEM—A FIRST-CLASS three-story and high-basement house on 128th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., containing all modern improvements, at a low rent. Apply to CHARLES RUSTON, No. 82 Nassau-st.

TO RENT—TWO FLOORS IN HOUSE CORNER 60th-st. and 3d-av.; contain seven rooms each; rents $35 and $30. Also floors in houses Nos. 678 and 680 3d-av.; rents about $27 50. Also a large number of others. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 418 3d-av.

TO LET—ON THE RIDGE OVERLOOKING Morrisania, house, barn and two-thirds of an acre of land; all kinds of fruit; three minutes' walk from depot. W. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR, TWO furnished houses at Rye, N. Y.; one directly on the water; most delightfully situated. Apply to HENRY A. KILLEY, No. 43 White-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET AT Woodbridge, N. J., one and a half hours from New-York, five minutes' walk from Depot. Address or call on GEO. BREWSTER, Woodbridge, N. J.

COUNTRY.—AN ELEGANT PLACE TO LET, furnished, suitable for a gentleman to occupy, six miles north of Central Park, near Riverdale. Apply at No. 4 Jauncey-court. NORMAN PECK.

PLEASANT FARM-HOUSE TO LET— Three hours from City by New-Haven cars, 12 rooms furnished. Plenty of fruit and shade. Address S. O. CURTISS, Stratford, Conn.

TO LEASE, AT A GROUND RENT, A very desirable property on Broadway, below Grand-st.; 21 years. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS, NO 20 Union-place, corner of East 15th-st. Apply at the bank on the premises.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MRS. F. W. PUTNAM HAVING REMOVED from No. 140 5th-av., to the large and elegant mansion No. 6 Madison-square, (23d-st.,) is prepared to make arrangements for rooms en suite, with private table or table de hote. Preference given to those desiring to make engagements by the year. The location cannot be surpassed, being directly on the square and overlooking the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

TO LET—IN THE NINTH WARD, TO ONE OR two gentlemen, in a strictly private family, a pleasant front room on the second floor without board—with breakfast only; location unexceptionable and convenient to car routes; use of parlor and piano; references exchanged; terms moderate. Address Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

NO. 141 WEST FORTY-FIRST-ST., between 6th-av. and Broadway, large airy rooms to let, with good board, to a family or single gentlemen; also a hall room; house first class; terms moderate; reference required.

NO. 57 NINTH-ST., A FEW DOORS west of Broadway, handsome furnished rooms for gentlemen only, with or without breakfast. Also, one suite of rooms on second floor, recently occupied by a dentist.

WEST 38TH-ST.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives can obtain first-class rooms and board, from $20 to $28 per week; also single gentlemen, first-class accommodations from $9 to $10. Address MUTUAL, Station G.

A LARGE SECOND-STORY FRONT room, four windows, overlooking the Park, with or without board; newly-furnished if desired; also, room on third floor. No. 52 West 4th-st., three blocks from Broadway.

LARGE, AIRY, NICELY FURNISHED rooms to let to a party of gentlemen or single gentlemen, with or without breakfast, in a first-class private house on 2d-av., at moderate prices; good location. Address F. B., Box No. 2,449 Post Office.

A LARGE UNFURNISHED ROOM wanted, by a widower, with board for daughter (6 years old) only, in a respectable family without children. Address J. H. T., Box No. 122 *Times* Office, stating price, location, &c.

NO. 255 WEST 25TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, single or en suite, on second and third floors, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, with or without board; terms moderate; references required.

TO LET—BY A MEDIUM SIZED FAMILY ONE very large pleasant furnished back room, with or without board; house is in a very good and convenient location. Apply at No. 222 West 24th-st.

ROOMS TO RENT—OR SUITE, TO A SMALL family, unfurnished, with all improvements; none but my own family occupy the house. Apply at No. 78 East 53d-st.

NO. 43 ST. MARKS-PLACE.—ELEGANT furnished rooms in a first-class brown-stone house; delightful neighborhood; board, if desired; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITH partial board if required, at No. 107 East 28th-st., near 4th-av.; references.

NO. 108 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Nicely furnished rooms on second floor, to gentlemen only, without meals.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS to let to gentlemen, with or without breakfast. No. 248 4th-av., near 20th-st.

ELEGANT ROOMS—ALL NEWLY FURNISHed, with board, can be had at moderate prices, at No. 123 Waverley-place.

TO LET—TWO LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS on 23d-st., for $5 each per week; board if desired. Inquire at No. 190 7th-av.

HANDSOME ROOMS—ON FIRST, SECOND and third floors, with excellent board, No. 52 West 15th-st.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS IN A very desirable locality, at No. 20 West 15th-st.

NO. 52 UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—ELEGANT rooms, second floor, with board.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SEA SIDE HOUSE,
ROCKAWAY BEACH, L. I.,
BY A. D. FAILING,
(Late of Bay View House,) will open for the season, on MONDAY, June 8. Applications for board may be made as above, or of A. J. BROWN, No. 145 Broadway.

COLUMBIA HALL,
NEW-LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.
This long-established first-class Hotel will be open for Summer visitors
JUNE 1, 1868.
HAZARD & CO., Proprietors.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL
Is now open. The annual examination of the Cadets, at the United States Military Academy, commences June 1, making this the most interesting time to visit this beautiful and romantic spot.

UNION HOTEL,
SARATOGA.
LELAND BROTHERS.

WINDEMERE HOUSE,
Greenwood Lake, is now open. Send for circular to M. P. BROWNING & CO., Monroe, Orange County, N. Y.

HARNETT'S HAMILTON HOTEL.—ISLAND OF BERMUDA.—The traveling public of New-York, and of the United States generally, are respectfully informed that the above hotel has been erected at considerable expense, by the corporation of the town of Hamilton. The building is most pleasantly located, being situated on an eminence commanding a view of Hamilton harbor and surrounding country, and has been constructed on the most improved style, affording comfort and convenience to its occupants. Parties traveling, either for pleasure or health, will find this establishment a most agreeable as well as healthful resort. The proprietor pledges himself that no effort shall be wanting to meet the requirements of his guests.
JEREMIAH HARNETT, Proprietor.
HAMILTON, Bermuda, May, 1868.
THOMAS J. OUTERBRIDGE & BRO., 112 Front-st.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURG.—This favorite Summer hotel having been thoroughly refitted and repainted under the direction of its new managers, will be opened for the season June 20. Every arrangement has been perfected calculated to please the patrons of this famous resort.
Coaches always in attendance to convey guests from the steamboat to the hotel grounds direct.
PURDY & CONLIN,
(Successors to Horatio Blake.)

BELMONT HALL, NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, (North Shore,) fronts on the water, thirty minutes from Cortlandt-st., four from landing; bath-house, billiard table, &c. Call at 34 East 12th-st.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE, NEAR KEYPORT, N. J.—Fine groves, safe family sea bathing, rowing, fishing, mineral springs; fare 40 cents. Apply to Dr. KENT, No. 176 Bleecker-st.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL SALE OF CLOAKS.
ON MONDAY, JUNE 1, WE WILL
offer at retail the balance of our stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOAKS, SACQUES AND MANTLES,
At a very great sacrifice.
ALSO,
PARIS MADE SACQUES, BASQUINES, MANTILLAS, &c., &c.,
Of the newest styles,
AT HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
ALSO,
SILK SACQUES from $18 to $25, formerly $35 to $50.
CLOTH SACQUES at $6, formerly $12.
CLOTH SACQUES at $10, formerly $20.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
IN THE LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
CHOICE STYLES OF GRENADINES,
AND ROBES IN SELECT PATTERNS.
Organdies at less than half cost of importation.
Paris Spring and Summer Silks in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

SUMMER HOSIERY
AND UNDERGARMENTS,
Gloves, Ties, Scarfs, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c., &c.,
RETAILED AT LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

CARPETS AT REDUCED PRICES.
AXMINSTERS, WILTONS, BRUSSELS,
Three-ply, Two-ply and Stair Carpetings, Oil-cloths,
Mats, Rugs, Matting, Stair-rods, &c.
ALSO,
Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Spring Beds, Hair and Moss Mattresses, Paillasses and Bedding of every description,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY
4 CASES OF TAKKO POPLINS FOR SUITS,
2 CASES OF ABYSSINIA STRIPES,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
They have still an assortment of the remarkably cheap
DESCHAMP'S BEST PARIS KID GLOVES,
ONLY $1 50 A PAIR.
No. 423 Broadway and No. 305 Canal-st.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
OUR FANCY BONNET RIBBONS of every description closing out at 50 cents on the dollar.
Full lines of all the desirable width and shade under market prices.
NEW FEATHERS AND FLOWERS TO-DAY.
Three kinds of LADIES KID FRENCH SILK GLOVES, slightly damaged, at 50 cents the pair.
Perfect at 62½ and 75 cents the pair,
Very best qualities.
TRY OUR DOLLAR GLOVES warranted genuine Kid.
We have KID GLOVES at 30 cents a pair.
SILK MITS, EMBROIDERED, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS, HOSIERY AND LISLE THREAD GLOVES,
Closing out very much under regular prices.
NEW LACES! NEW LACES!! NEW LACES!!
DOTTED, FROSTED, CRYSTALLIZED and BEADED, every color and width.
LINES OF REAL LACE VAILS,
REAL LACE PARASOL COVERS and
COIFFURES, at about 60 cents on the dollar.
SILKS, SATINS, VELVET AND CORDED SILKS.
Everything desirable.
DRESS AND MANTILLA TRIMMINGS,
SILK FRINGES, BUTTONS and VELVET RIBBONS in endless variety,
CHEAPEST CORSETS IN THE CITY.
SILK PARASOLS, 63, 75 and 87 cents, $1, $1 25, $1 50 and upwards—all below last week's prices.
CLOSING OUT STRAW BRAIDS, TASSELS, CORDS and every description of STRAW TRIMMINGS under cost of importation.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Straw Goods every morning from auction and private sale.
Largest and cheapest stock in the City without doubt.
Straw Hats, Bonnets, Jockeys and Caps for Ladies', Misses' and Boys', from 5 cents to $5.
SNOW-FLAKES, SNOW-FLAKES, EVERY SHAPE.
At 40c., at 50c., at 75c., at 85c. and $1.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Milliners and country storekeepers will find it to their interest to examine our stock of Millinery and Straw Goods. EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from Bowery.

AT JACKSON'S,
MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.
FINE TAMISE CLOTH, $7 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $12.
FINE HENRIETTA CLOTH, $7 50, WORTH $12.
FINE CREPE CLOTH, $6 PER DRESS, WORTH $9.
FINE SCOTCH GINGHAMS, $3 PER DRESS, WORTH $5.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH MOHAIR AND POPLIN ALPACAS, 62½c., 75c. and 87½c. PER YARD, MUCH BELOW REAL VALUE.
TAMARTINES, 37½c. PER YARD, WORTH 62½c.
RICH BLACK SILKS, IN ALL THE MOST POPULAR MAKES, ¾ WIDE, AT $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75 AND $3; REAL BARGAINS.
CANVAS AND IRON GRENADINES, FROM ¾ TO 2 YARDS WIDE.
ALSO, TRAVELING DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY, CONSISTING OF GRAY SILK SERGES, PONGEES, WASH POPLINS, GRANITE POPLINS, MOSAMBIQUES, POPLIN DE PARIS, &c., &c.
N. B.—A LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF ELEGANT MOURNING BONNETS.
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 BROADWAY.

KID GLOVES—GREAT REDUCTION.—WE have reduced the price of the best quality 20 cents; seconds, 25 cents. Ladies' and Misses' dog-skin, doeskin, silk and thread, in great variety; Hosiery and underwear; Misses' kids, all sizes, $1; Sweeds, 50 cents, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

MILLINERY.

SUMMER BONNETS AT L. BINNS' MILLINERY; ladies' and children's hats and bonnets this day; millinery at reduced prices; sun hats and school hats $1. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

GREAT RUSH FOR THOSE NEW styles of hats; also Permela and Neapolitans. New styles of bonnets can be found at No. 773 Broadway, one door above 9th-st. MRS. A. BINNS.

CARPETS.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS,
RICH DESIGNS.
SPRING SALES, 1868.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
VELVETS, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, three-ply and ingrain, from the best foreign and domestic manufactories, suitable to every style of furnishing.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL
IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

LOTS WANTED.
ANY PERSON
HAVING LOW-PRICED LOTS
SITUATED ON ANY PART OF THIS
ISLAND, SOUTH OF 155TH-ST.,
CAN FIND CASH PURCHASERS
AT THE OFFICE OF
JOHN McCLAVE, NO. 44 PINE-ST.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

VILLAGE DWELLING WANTED.—Small, and of moderate price, either in Westchester County, north of White Plains and Tarrytown, or on Morris and Essex Railroad at or beyond Summit, or in Rockland County, New-York. Address, with particulars as to size and height of house, size and height of rooms, cash price, &c., to Box No. 3,919 Post Office, F. M. FORD.

WANTED—IN THE IMMEDIATE NEIGHBORhood of the Central Park, part of a house, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for a small family who desire to keep house. Address C. H., School of Mines, Columbia College, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 2, 1868,
MASKS AND FACES.
Characters by Mr. CHAS. FISHER, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. GEO. HOLLAND, Mr. A. W. YOUNG, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. R. MILTON, Mr. J. W. LEONARD, Mr. W. H. POPE, Miss LIZZY TIMONY, Miss McCORMICK, Mr. E. CASHIN, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss M. BARRETT, Miss FANNY GREENE, Miss JENNY TIMONY, and Miss CARMAN.
WEDNESDAY, June 3, (last time,)
LOVE'S SACRIFICE.
THURSDAY, June 4, (last time,)
THE RIVALS.
FRIDAY, June 5, (last time,)
MASKS AND FACES.
SATURDAY, June 6, (last time,)
THE STRANGER.
The Summer season will be inaugurated on
MONDAY EVENING, June 8, 1868, by
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,
With his original local drama, entitled the
LOTTERY OF LIFE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
BENEFIT OF SIG. BOZZO.
Sole Lessee and Director..........J. GRAU
LAST WEEK OF MME. RISTORI IN NEW-YORK.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING—Benefit of Sig. BOZZO—
MARIE ANTOINETTE.
To-morrow, Wednesday, Matinee—MARIE STUART.
Friday—Positively last RISTORI night in New-York.
Orchestra seats, $3; Dress Circle, $1 50; general admission, $1; Family Circle, 50 cents; private boxes, 4 seats, $10. Down-town ticket office, Peters' music store, No. 198 Broadway.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
MARIE STUART MATINEE.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON (to-morrow,) at 1 o'clock.
At the universal request of the patrons of Mme. RISTORI'S matinees to see Mme. RISTORI
BEFORE LEAVING AMERICA,
In her great personation of MARIE STUART,
The director respectfully announces that
MARIE STUART will be given on
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, June 3, at the Matinee,
On which occasion Mme. RISTORI will appear
For the LAST TIME in New-York in her great role of
MARIE STUART.
Admission to all parts, $1 50. Private boxes can be reserved at the usual price.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—OPERA BOUFFE.
Sole Lessee..........J. GRAU
ALHAIZA & CALABRESI..........Directors
Messrs. Alhaiza & Calabresi, Directors of the New-Orleans Opera House, have the honor to announce that they have completed arrangements with Mr. J. Grau to give a series of Opera Bouffe at the Theatre Francais.
The season will commence on THURSDAY EVENING, June 4, on which occasion will be presented Offenbach's most original extravaganza,
ORPHEE AUX ENFERS.
Mlle. ALINE LAMBELE will make her first appearance in New-York in her unique impersonation of
EURYDICE.
ORPHEE will be presented with new scenery, painted expressly by Messrs. Calyo, Smith and Hill; also, new appointments and properties.
Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra; Boxes, $8; Proscenium Boxes, $15; Family Circle, 50 cents. Seats secured at the regular Theatre Francais Ticket Office; down town, Peters' music store, No. 198 Broadway.
SATURDAY EVENING at 8—OPERA BOUFFE.

STEINWAY HALL.
OLE BULL'S
POSITIVELY LAST FAREWELL
GRAND CONCERT,
TUESDAY EVENING, June 2, 1868.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Fantasia—"Dinorah"..........Hoffman
Mr. EGBERT LANSING.
2. "Il Prigioniero"..........Albites
Mr. GUSTAVUS F. HALL.
3. "Saeterbesoek," (Mountain Visions,)..........Ole Bull
OLE BULL.
4. "La Separazioni"..........Rossini
Miss JENNY LANDSMAN.
5. "Larghetto"..........Mozart
OLE BULL.
PART II.
1. Organ Solo—"Offertoire in G"..........Wely
Mr. GEO. W. MORGAN.
2. "La Fenerezza"..........L. Brambilla
Miss JENNY LANDSMAN.
3. "La Danse Des Fees"..........Alvars
Mr. EGBERT LANSING.
4. "Come into the Garden, Maud"..........Balfe
GEO. S. WEEKS.
5. Recitative and "Carnival of Venice," (by request)..........Ole Bull
OLE BULL.
6. Duetto—"La ci darem," from "Don Giovanni"..........Mozart
Miss LANDSMAN and Mr. HALL.
The management requests the presentation of all bills on Wednesday, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
Proprietor..........PH. BERNET
CARL BERGMAN'S POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS—TUESDAY, June 2, 1868.
PROGRAMME.
1. March Salute..........Faust
2. Overture—"Siege of Corinth"..........Rossini
3. Waltz—"Studententraume"..........Strauss
4. Farewell Meditation..........Lange
5. Overture—"Oberon"..........Weber
6. Polka—"Vie Parisienne"..........Offenbach
7. Allegretto from Eighth Symphony..........Beethoven
8. Conjuration—"Les Huguenots"..........Meyerbeer
9. Overture—"Raymondo," (by request)..........A. Thomas
10. Romanza—"L'Eclair," Solo (for French horn and flute)..........Halevy
MESSRS. GEWALT AND RIETZEL.
11. Castilian Galop.
12. Quadrille—"La Belle Helene."
Conductor..........C. BERGMANN
To commence at 8 o'clock P. M. Admittance, 25 cents. Season tickets, admitting to all the popular Garden concerts during the entire Summer season, $10 each.

GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING.
THE NEW REPUBLIC,
or EMANCIPATION,
on exhibition at the Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, opposite Wallack's Theatre, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Willow Tree, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Northport passenger trains and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead, and for Greenport SATURDAYS only.
4 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Hempstead and Glen Cove.
5:30 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point for Northport at 9:30 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 5:05 P. M. To take effect April 25, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room Cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with Sleeping-cars for West, via either North or South Shore Line.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., and at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 8:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M. and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:52 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.
JAMES E. HAYES..........Lessee
C. W. Tayleure..........Business Manager
G. L. Fox..........Stage Manager
DENSELY CROWDED HOUSES,
dazzled and delighted with G. L. Fox's comic pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
The great comedian and pantomimist,
Mr. GEORGE L. FOX..........as..........CLOWN
Pantaloon.......C. K. Fox | Harlequin.......F. Lacy
Columbine..Mlle. Laurent | Burlesque..Miss A. Harrison
Romance...Mrs. Edmonds | New-Jersey.......Mr. Sinclair
THE GREAT DANSEUSE, MLLE. SANGALLI.
On SATURDAY next, June 6, the ONE HUNDREDTH PERFORMANCE of this superb triumph will be celebrated in gala style. In a few nights thereafter H. D. (after whom the mothers of the Metropolis are naming their pretty babes, irrespective of sex) will appear REJUVENATED, in all the bravery of new attire, new tricks, new scenery, new dances, new drop curtain, &c.
MATINEES, 1½ o'clock WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open 7¼; curtain rises 7¾.
138TH PERFORMANCE.
TUESDAY, June 2, 1868, EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, will be presented the Burlesque Extravaganza the
WHITE FAWN,
in which will appear Jarrett & Palmer's renowned
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1 o'clock.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Admission 50 cents.
Engagement of the great original artiste,
MATILDA HERON.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
MATILDA HERON'S own translation of
CAMILLE.
MATILDA HERON..........as..........CAMILLE
On MONDAY, a new and original play by Mr. A. Daly, called
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING,
Produced after months of careful preparation and an unlimited outlay of money.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Mr. W. H. Whalley. The wonderful Kingcade family. First nights of Der Freischutz, or the Seventh Charmed Bullet, with the great incantation scene. The immense drama of PEEP O' DAY, or Savourneen Deelish. Songs and dances.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE,
Tammany Building, 14th-st.,
Adjoining Academy of Music.
CROWDED HOUSES. DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
UNSWORTH, the Black Demosthenes,
EUGENE, the Wonderful Prima Donna,
EPH HORN, the Original Son of Momus,
NELSE SEYMOUR and DAN. BRYANT,
Old Times Rocks, Hogan and Hughes, Ku Klux Klan.
THE CHINESE EMBASSY
In their daring feats of knife, ladder, top-spinning, &c.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Box Office open from 10 to 3, for sale of reserved seats.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway. The doors surrounded at 7; insurrection begins at 8 o'clock. The great original Humorists and Vocalists of the age, Birch, Wambold and Backus' San Francisco Minstrels, every night.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, JUNE 2, AT 8,
NINTH GRAND CONCERT.
PROGRAMME:
1. Opening March, "Central Park Garden,"
Dedicated to Mr. Remsen Appleby, by
Theo. Thomas
2. Overture, "Martha"..........Flotow
3. Waltz, "Telegram"..........Strauss
4. Grand Fantasie, "Don Carlos"..........Verdi
5. Overture, "William Tell"..........Rossini
6. Ave Maria, adapted to the first prelude by Bach.
Gounod
For Solo Violins, Cornet, Piano and Organ.
7. Polka, "Anvil"..........Parlow
8. Grand Fantasie, "Yankee Doodle"..........Scholl
9. Overture, "Zampa"..........Herold
10. Romanze, "Tannhauser"..........Wagner
Messrs. Deitz and Letsch.
11. Waltz, "Morgenblaetter"..........Strauss
12. Quadrille, "La Grande Duchesse"..........Offenbach
CONDUCTOR..........THEODORE THOMAS
NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER.
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Private boxes with six admissions, $3 50 each.
For sale at G. Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.
Notice will be given of the first
GRAND MATINEE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—There will be
NO CONCERT ON THURSDAY NEXT, JUNE 4,
the hall having been rented to the Society Progress.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
NOW OPEN.
The forty-third annual exhibition of
PICTURES AND SCULPTURES
Day and evening.
Corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av.

KAULBACH'S GRAND CARTOON,
5TH-AV. GALLERY, CORNER 14TH-ST.
DAY AND EVENING.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting will be held at the Library on TUESDAY EVENING, June 2, at 8 o'clock. A paper on *Garrick: His Portrait in New-York; its Artist and History,* by Hon. GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, will be read by the Librarian.
ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

SUBSCRIPTION ROOM.—NO. 930 BROADway, corner 21st.-st. Will be opened on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, the 3d of June, at 8 o'clock, P. M. Members are requested to be present.
JOHN B. IRVING.

FINE ARTS.

THE COUNCIL OF WAR.
A statuette group of President LINCOLN, Secretary STANTON and Gen. GRANT, by JOHN ROGERS. Price $25.
Also,
Taking the Oath, School Examination, One More Shot, and other subjects, by the same artist, at $15 each.
These groups can be packed without extra charge, and sent to any part of the country with entire safety.
For sale by W. SCHAUS,
No. 749 Broadway, New-York.

MUSICAL.

WALKER'S PIANO ROOMS
REMOVED TO NO. 47 EAST 12TH-ST.,
next to Irving House. A large stock of new and second-hand PIANOS for sale or hire.
N. B.—Hire allowed if purchased.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of 15 new and 16 second-hand PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS, of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. This offer will be continued for a few days. Also, 50 new and second-hand INSTRUMENTS for rent, and rent allowed if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELEGANT PIANOforte, made to order for a professor of music. On account of great strength, power of keeping in tune, excellence of action, &c., it is admirably suited for the country; cost $800; will be sold for less than half. THOS. HALL, No. 431 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, agent for Florence Sewing Machines.

100 NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOfortes at great bargains for cash; also, to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS,
No. 8 Union-square.

A LARGE VARIETY FIRST-CLASS piano-fortes, patent Agraffe treble, at prices below any other makers in the City, by JENNYS & SON, No. 233 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Second-hand pianos at half their value.

NEW PIANO BOOK.—$50 WORTH OF MUSIC FOR $3.—Best compositions of Strauss, Godfrey, Gung'l, C. Faust, Weingarten. Latest first-class music. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway; Branch No. 208 Bowery.

PIANOS.—20 SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES, of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits. Her Circular to the Married sent free.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEdiately by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. A cure in from one to five days of gonorrhoea, gleet, strictures, syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Be wise in time. Dr. POWERS' are the only medicines on earth to cure private diseases; all others drive the virus in the blood. Confidential consultation free.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTE OF PROGRESSIVE MEDICINE, No. 83 East 10th-st.—Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all diseases of the nose, throat and lungs cured by using Dr. CARPENTER'S Oxygenized Electro-Medicated Inhalations. Physicians wanted.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDIcal Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

LADIES REQUIRING PRIVATE MEDIcal assistance should call on Dr. ALLEN, No. 42 St. Mark's-place; a regular, long-established and successful practitioner; elegant rooms for nursing.

LADIES' SURE ASSISTANT IMMEDIATELY.—Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st., with or without medicines. Can return same day. Certain at one trial.

YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD REgained by using Dr. Powers' Elixir, and unfortunates cured without mercury positively. Office, 191 Stanton-st.

RELIEF TO LADIES IN TROUBLE, BY DR. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. His medicines act immediately. Confidential circular sent by first post.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

(Continued from First Page.)

pose that wholesale liquor-dealers shall pay 2½ per cent., twenty-five times as much, and shall pay on all sales over $2,000 instead of over $50,000. I have made an estimate that from this source we can obtain about $24,000,000, judging from the statistics of the trade. I come then to the special tax imposed on the distiller himself. We have made it $100, and $1 on each barrel produced. We have also added this system of taxation of sales. We have also added to that tax a tax upon capacity. We provide that there shall be $3 a day paid on the capacity of each distillery that mashes and ferments 100 bushels or less, and an additional $3 a day for each additional 100 bushels mashed and fermented. Now, all this is part of a system, a part of the machinery in reference to the revenue to be derived from distilled spirits; and, although it is found under different heads, and in different parts of the bill, it must be all in some degree connected together. We have retained the tax of $2 a gallon as a direct tax on whisky; but I take occasion to say here now, that it is not the expectation, I believe, even of the Committee, that that amount of direct tax will be retained by the House, or by Congress. If we had let it be known four months ago that whisky was to be taxed only one dollar or seventy-five cents a gallon, we would have lost about four millions of dollars of revenue. I do not know whether Congress will agree to the reduction. I, for one, have come very reluctantly to the conclusion that it should be done. From the very beginning I was inclined as Gen. GRANT was, to "fight it out on that line;" but I have come to the conclusion that keeping this tax at two dollars a gallon will eventuate in continuing the rule of the "Whisky King" in this country, and that the tax therefore had better be reduced. We must not be controlled, we must not be governed by the whisky men, who are at this very moment swarming in the city especially anxious to know whether the tax is going to be kept at such a rate as that they can continue their operations. Step by step, therefore, by degrees, I have brought myself to come to the conclusion, that the direct tax on distilled spirits ought to be put down to something like seventy-five cents a gallon; the reason why I would be disposed to agree to seventy-five cents is that from the examination of many taxes, and the investigation of the whole subject, I believe that seventy-five is about the standard at which the tax can be collected and which will make it impossible for illicit distillation to be carried on with profit. Illicit distilleries cannot carry on their business in concealed places; in cellars and garrets, in Chicago and Philadelphia, the two great points at which most of the enormous rascality is carried on, with any advantage at all. If we can beat them in the market, (and yet I was unwilling to come down to such a low standard of direct taxation without having put into this bill much by which we can collect a very considerable additional tax from other sources,) and thus by dividing the points where all temptation is felt, put it on a footing that nothing could be made to any very great extent in defrauding the Government on any particular point. From a number of calculations that I have made, I can come to no conclusion but that we shall get at least seventy millions out of whisky in the coming year, instead of thirteen millions to which we are now reduced. In reference to the income tax, it was to be retained at five per cent., but salaries from the Government on which no allowance was now made for house rent, bad debts, &c., were henceforth to be accounted for as other incomes, instead of having the tax deducted on their being paid. In reference to the tax on railroads—particularly horse railroads—they were no longer to be allowed, under the revenue law, to exact from their passengers that tax, or rather eight times that tax, but would have to apply for relief to the local or municipal government. In reference to mineral oil, it would have to be put on the footing of general manufactures, or the present tax of one-tenth of one per cent. would have to be dispensed with altogether. As to tobacco, the Committee had made a great many amendments in regard to the collection of the tax—it had endeavored to make the tax rigorous, certain of execution, and to have the collection made through the medium of stamps. While the country had been astounded with the enormous frauds committed in evading the tax on whisky, it had not been much better with tobacco, though he confessed that whisky was a little ahead in the race of rascality. Instead of the three classes of taxation—40, 30 and 15 cents a pound—the Committee now recommend only two classes at 40 and 16 cents. The Committee also provided that smoking and chewing tobacco should be put up in small packages, and tax paid by stamps. As to cigars, the Committee had thought of doubling the present tax of $5 per thousand; but that, perhaps, would not be insisted upon. His own opinion was that they ought to reduce the tariff on cigars, as not affording the protection intended to home manufactures. The tax on imported cigars now averaged $76 per thousand, and the consequence was that smuggling was carried on to an alarming extent. In reference to the financial condition of the country, he was one of those who believed that no matter how much they might dispute about the changing of the public debt from one form of public security to another, the amount of the volume of the currency to be kept up, &c., there was after all but one way in which the debt of the country was to be paid, and that was by working it out. Industry, commerce, the productions of labor and of the soil, were eventually to pay the debt. The Committee had endeavored through his system of internal taxation to keep in view the cardinal principles that taxes must be equalized as far as possible. What, said he, is the condition of the country now, at the close of a long and expensive war? A condition which ought to astonish, and I believe does astonish the world; a condition which does astonish me, which will astonish any one who looks carefully into the facts and figures. If anything can teach an American to admire this great country, and to wonder at its enormous resources, it will be to go through such an investigation as I have attempted. I propose to conclude what I shall say to-day by an exposition of figures, showing the present condition of the country, I hope that, if by this exposition I shall show that we are capable of sustaining the country through its burdens, and of holding high its credit and advancing its prosperity, the good condition of the country will not be made the occasion of extravagance in appropriation. It is not only necessary to raise revenue, but to be economical in the use of it.

Mr. SCHENCK then proceeded to read the following financial statement, commenting briefly on it as he went along:

REVENUE RECEIPTS AND NATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR, ENDING JUNE 30, 1867.

Receipts.

The receipts of the National Revenue for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1867, were as follows:

Currency	$314,109,136 61
Coin	176,410,810 88
Total—coin and currency	$490,526,947 49

Expenditures.

The expenditures for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1867, were as follows:

For Civil Service.

Legislative, Judiciary, Executive and Diplomatic	$51,110,027 27
Pensions	20,936,551 71
Indians	4,642,531 77
Navy	31,034,011 04
War—exclusive of bounties	83,841,555 80
Total ordinary expenditures	$191,564,677 59
Interest	$143,781,691 91
Bounties	11,382,850 83
Total expenditures	$346,729,129 33
The balance of receipts over expenditures for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1867, was	$143,797,818 16

By the acts of July 13, 1866, and of March 2, 1867, Internal Revenue taxes were repealed or abated to an extent sufficient to occasion an annual loss of revenue from internal sources, taking the returns of the preceding year as a precedent, of, at least, $90,000,000, of which amount some sixty or seventy millions were made applicable for the reduction of taxes during the fiscal years, ending June 30, 1866 and 1867; the balance taking effect during the succeeding or present fiscal year.

NATIONAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR, ENDING JUNE 30, 1868, ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED.

Receipts.

For the three quarters, from July 1, 1867, to March 31, 1868—actual:

Customs	$121,208,874 37
Lands	866,337 31
Internal Revenue	140,686,426 44
Direct tax	1,413,960 46
Miscellaneous	35,019,360 71
Total	$299,194,459 29

Fourth quarter, from March 1, 1868, to June 30, 1868—estimated:

Customs	$44,000,000 00
Lands	300,000 00
Internal Revenue	50,000,000 00
Direct tax	300,000 00
Miscellaneous	12,000,000 00
Total	$106,600,000 00

Total revenue for fiscal year, ending June 30, 1868—actual and estimated:

Customs	$165,208,374 37
Lands	1,166,337 31
Internal Revenue	190,686,426 44
Direct tax	1,713,960 46
Miscellaneous	47,019,360 71
Total	$405,794,459 29

Expenditures.

For the three quarters from July 1, 1867, to March 31, 1868—actual:

Civil, legislative, executive and foreign intercourse	$38,554,175 32
Interior, pensions and Indians	24,738,337 29
War	88,858,496 82
Navy	19,113,673 53
Interest on the public debt	109,418,383 87
Total	$280,678,066 83

For the fourth quarter, ending June 30, 1868—estimated:

Civil, legislative, executive and foreign intercourse	$13,000,000 00
Interior, pensions and Indians	4,000,000 00
War	35,000,000 00
Navy	6,500,000 00
Interest on the public debt	40,000,000 00
Total	$98,500,000 00

Total expenditures for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1868—actual and estimated:

Civil, legislative, executive and foreign intercourse	$51,554,175 32
Interior pensions and Indians	28,778,337 29
War	123,858,496 82
Navy	25,613,673 53
Interest on the public debt	149,418,383 87
Total	$379,178,066 83

Recapitulation.

Receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868:

Total receipts	$405,794,459 29
Total expenditures	379,178,066 83
Estimated balance of receipts over expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868	$26,616,392 46

National receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1869:

Under this head it is proposed to first consider the necessary and probable expenditures of the Government for the next fiscal year, and, secondly, the revenue which may be legitimately expected during the same period.

The appropriation bills for the next fiscal year, which have passed or are now pending, are as follows:

Deficiency bill, Senate, No. 32, passed	$12,839,196 21
Deficiency bill, Senate, contingent, No. 462, passed	82,000 00
Deficiency bill, Reconstruction, No. 1,045, passed	87,710 50
Relief bill, District of Columbia, March 10, passed	15,000 00
Military Academy, passed	284,004 50
Consular and Diplomatic, passed	1,206,434 00
Post Office, passed	1,545,000 00
Pensions, pending	30,350,000 00
Army, pending	32,081,013 00
Navy, pending	17,500,000 00
Legislative, Executive and Judiciary, pending	16,880,672 00
Sundry civil expenditures, pending	6,020,376 32
Indian—pending	2,500,000 00
River and harbor—pending	6,000,000 00
Deficiency bill—pending	1,912,960 00
Total	$130,804,366 53
Miscellaneous, including appropriations for New-York City Post Office, private bills and judgments of Court Claims—estimated	10,000,000 00
Permanent appropriations for collecting the revenue, &c.	9,969,000 00
Total	$150,273,366 50
Interest on the public debt	129,678,078 53
Total	$279,951,445 03

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURES.

Bounties—estimated	$40,500,000 00
Alaska	7,200,000 00
Total	$327,651,445 03
To this aggregate there should also be added outstanding appropriations heretofore made that will not be extended till next year, viz.	24,669,184 00
Making a total *probable* expenditure during the next fiscal year, for which revenue must be provided of	$352,320,629 03

REVENUE TO MEET THE ABOVE ESTIMATE FOR EXPENDITURES.

The following receipts may be estimated:

Customs $165,000,000

It is difficult to imagine a contingency which shall for the present reduce the customs receipts below the above figures. If the average annual gold value of imports into the United States, exclusive of specie for the last five years, and the present tariff be maintained, an annual gold revenue from the customs in excess of $165,000,000, is absolutely certain, and if the tariff is reduced, an increase of importation is likely to far more than compensate for any reduction of rate, inasmuch as the duties on some classes of products, formerly of extensive importation, are at present nearly or quite prohibitory; as, for example, upon some sizes of bar or railroad iron, on cigars, and some descriptions of woolens.

Internal Revenue.

The receipts of internal revenue for the current fiscal year, ending June 30, 1868, will, as already stated, approximate and probably slightly exceed $190,000,000. The internal revenue derived from manufactured articles, or products on which the taxes have been abated or repealed since the commencement of the last fiscal year, July 1, 1866, yielded for the same fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, the sum of $87,244,275; of which amount $23,769,080 was derived from the tax on raw cotton. As many of the taxes on which this sum was raised were repealed by the Thirty-ninth Congress during the course of the last fiscal year, and have not been operative during the current fiscal year, it would be erroneous to assume that the sum of $87,244,275 represents the reduction of internal revenue likely to be experienced for the next fiscal year, in consequence of the repeal by the present Congress of nearly all of the so-called manufacturers' taxes, and of the tax upon raw cotton. On the contrary, the reduction legitimately to be anticipated will be considerably less, and as deducted from an examination of the receipts of internal revenue July 1, 1867, and assuming the passage of the bill as reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, without essential modifications, will be substantially as follows: From the act of Feb. 3, 1868, repealing the tax on raw cotton, $23,769,000; from the act of March 31, exempting certain manufactures from internal tax, including the abatement of taxes on gas and petroleum, $45,000,000; total, $68,769,000. The revenue, therefore, from internal taxes for the next fiscal year, assuming all other matters in respect to taxes and administration in this branch of the revenue service to remain unchanged, must necessarily be predicted on the basis of the aggregate receipts of the current fiscal year, less the amount of taxes abated or repealed during the present session of Congress, (or $190,000,000,) $68,769,000, $121,231,000.

That the present state of affairs is wholly unexceptional cannot be doubted, neither does it seem possible that fraud and neglect can again reduce the receipts from those two great sources of revenue, distilled spirits and tobacco, to so small a minimum as the returns of the present fiscal year have exhibited. The estimated receipts from distilled spirits for the current fiscal year being less by fifty per cent than the amount received during the preceding fiscal year, being $29,151,000 in 1867 as compared with an estimate of $13,500,000 in 1868. With the passage of the amended law, a very considerable gain in internal revenue from other sources is also reasonably certain, especially from the tax on the sales of manufactures, and the modification of the other special taxes. The estimates of receipts, and of internal revenue from various sources as predicated on the passage of the amended law reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, may be estimated as follows:

Fermented liquors	$6,000,000
Gas and refined petroleum (reduced)	3,500,000
Incomes and salaries	36,000,000
Gross receipts	7,500,000
Stamps	17,000,000
Legacies and successions	2,000,000
Bank dividends, circulation and deposits	10,000,000
Fines and penalties	1,460,000
Miscellaneous schedule, &c.	2,100,000
Special taxes, exclusive of the special taxes on the sales of distillers and rectifiers, and inclusive of taxes on sales	25,000,000
Total	$115,560,000

The receipts from distilled spirits during the last fiscal year, ending June 30, 1867, were $29,151,340, and from tobacco and cigars $19,705,827.

With the passage of the amended law it seems impossible, even with the continuance of a defective Administration, that the receipts from distilled spirits, for the next fiscal year, can fall short of $70,000,000, or from tobacco of $25,000,000.

Assuming the correctness of these latter estimates we have then the gross sum of $210,560,000 as the receipts from internal revenue, which may be reasonably anticipated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869. On the other hand, if we fail to secure any increase of revenue from distilled spirits and tobacco beyond what was secured during the last fiscal year, the receipts of the next fiscal year cannot be estimated at less than $164,000,000.

Public Lands.

From the sale of public lands the revenue of the current year, viz.: $1,166,000, will undoubtedly be continued.

Fermented liquors, gas and refined petroleum, gross receipts, stamps, legacies and succession, bank dividends, circulation and deposits, fines and penalties, miscellaneous and special taxes, substantially the same as during the last fiscal year.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

For the revenue receipts from miscellaneous sources, *i. e.*, premium on gold, sales of property, consular fees, &c., we adopt the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury in his last annual report, viz., $30,000,000.

The receipts from miscellaneous sources, exclusive of the premium derived from the sales of gold coin, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, were $28,670,008 95.

For the first three-quarters of the present fiscal year, or from July 1, 1867, to March 31, 1868, the receipts from miscellaneous sources, other than the premium on gold, were $19,415,280 69, or at the rate of $25,887,000 for the entire year.

These receipts were in great part derived from the sale of military stores, vessels and other condemned property, and are certain to be much less in the future.

During the last ten months the amount of unexpended requisitions and sales of property covered into the Treasury from the War Department amounted to $8,912,800.

RECAPITULATION.

A recapitulation of the foregoing estimates gives the following as the total anticipated revenue for the next fiscal year:

Customs	$165,000,000
Internal Revenue	210,560,000
Public Lands	1,000,000
Miscellaneous	30,000,000
Total	$406,560,000

Supposing no increase of receipts from distilled spirits and tobacco over the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, the above estimate would be reduced to $360,560,000.

Estimate of expenditures for next fiscal year, before submitted, $352,320,629.

Balance to account at surplus revenue, $28,239,371.

Mr. SCHENCK went on to say that including bounties, including appropriations yet to be made, or likely to be made, including all probable expenditures of the Government, he had arrived at the conviction that if this bill becomes a law and if the revenue derived under it from whisky should amount to $70,000,000, the receipts of the Government for the year would exceed by $43,000,000 all needed expenditures. The Government would be able to pay bounties, to pay the interest on the public debt, and to pay all other expenses and come out with that surplus at the end of the year. In conclusion, Mr. SCHENCK thanked the House for the attention paid to his remarks. He had spoken for nearly three hours. He intimated his intention to leave the matter open for general debate for the remainder of this day's session and all to-morrow, and to ask that the bill be taken up for regular and continuous action from Wednesday next.

The Chairman reminded Mr. SCHENCK that the Ohio contested election case of DELANO and MORGAN was to be called up for action to-morrow.

Mr. KELLEY congratulated the Committee on Ways and Means on the result of its labors in this bill. No one doubted that the amount of spirits distilled in the country this year was at least a hundred millions of gallons, and yet with a tax of $2 a gallon, the revenue produced was only $13,000,000. One house in Philadelphia, he had been told by the Commissioners, had sold more whisky than the Government had received tax for in the whole State of Pennsylvania, and yet New-York, in the extent of whisky frauds, overshadowed Philadelphia. One of the Internal Revenue officers in New-York had accumulated in a short time two or three millions of dollars. He was in favor of reducing the tax on whisky to at least fifty cents, and he should rather favor a reduction to forty cents. He hoped that every tax which touched the comforts and interests of the people would be reduced.

THE WASHBURNE-DONNELLY INVESTIGATION.

The Committee rose, and Mr. POLAND, from the Select Committee on the Washburne-Donnelly investigation, reported that Mr. WASHBURNE had withdrawn all charges against Mr. DONNELLY of bribery and corruption, and all charges affecting his character and standing as a member; that Mr. WASHBURNE had raised the question that the Committee had no right to inquire into the other charge affecting Mr. DONNELLY's history before he became a member, he was not the prosecutor, and would not undertake to prove the truth of the charges; that Mr. DONNELLY had offered to prove the falsity of the charges and pay all the expenses of the witnesses, but that the Committee took the view that the actions of members before being elected to Congress were not a proper question of parliamentary privilege; and that Mr. WASHBURNE has retracted what he had said on the floor. The Committee, therefore, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. DONNELLY, the report having been read, said he could not express the views he entertained of it, because the gentleman from Illinois was not in the hall. He would, however, call the attention of the House and the country to the fact that that gentleman had unequivocally retracted so much of his charges as he would be compelled either to retract or to prove.

Mr. POLAND interrupted and said he had not expected any debate.

After some further discussion on that point, Messrs. MAYNARD, BURR and POLAND objected to Mr. DONNELLY's proceeding with his remarks, and the report was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

The House then at 5:30 o'clock adjourned.

THE TURF.

The Hoboken Race Meeting—Third Day—Blackbird Wins the Hurdle Race—Vauxhall the Post Stake—Red Dick the Consolation Purse, and James A. Connolly the Two-Mile-Heat Race.

Yesterday was the third and concluding day of the Hoboken Spring Meeting. The day was bright and pleasant, the sun shining with unclouded brilliancy, and the attendance in consequence was very large, fully four thousand people being present to witness the sport. The hurdle race was, undoubtedly, the great object of attraction to the majority, and the victory of *Blackbird*, who is highly popular with the race-going public, was hailed with repeated cheering. The success of *Vauxhall* in the Post Stake for three-year-olds, was presaged by the betting, for odds were laid on his winning. He is a magnificent looking colt, and his defeat on the first day of the meeting is to be attributed solely to want of condition, for his trainer assured us that he had not had a real good gallop since his arrival from the West at Seacaucus. That race, however, had done him a great deal of good, for he went yesterday in quite a different style, and won with great ease, defeating, among others, Mr. SANFORD's highly bred colt *Hotspur*, a full brother to *Asteroid*; this latter colt, however, will see a better day when thoroughly prepared, which he was not yesterday. *Red Dick's* victory over *Luxemburgh* was a surprise to the backers of the latter, although the followers of the home stable backed McDANIEL's horse pluckily. In the concluding race, two mile heats, *James A. Connolly* had nothing to beat, his only opponents being *Oysterman* and *Urbana*. Altogether the racing during the meeting has been excellent, and the management unimpeachable, while the large attendance on the last day showed clearly that if the weather had been fine and propitious on the two previous days, the meeting would have been well patronized by the public. Conspicuous upon the Course yesterday, or rather in the inclosure, was the superb four-in-hand drag of Mr. J. B. FELLOWS, of this City, the magnificent team of splendid matched bays being unsurpassed for beauty and elegance of appearance.

THE HURDLE RACE

was the first event on the card, and promptly at 2 o'clock P. M. five out of the six horses entered came to the post. The exception was *Julius*, in Col. McDANIEL's stable, who was represented by the famous hurdler *Blackbird*, whose successes here and at Saratoga, Jerome Park and Paterson we have often recorded. The others were *Eagle*, entered by Judge ACKERMAN; *Tycoon*, by Col. BROWN; *Harry Booth*, by Col. TODD, and *Gerald*, by Mr. DOWLING. The betting was 100 to 30 on *Blackbird* against the field. HUGH GAFFNEY had the mount on *Blackbird*, TOM LEE on *Tycoon*, GRIFFIN on *Harry Booth*, ROACH on *Eagle*, and ALLOWAY on *Gerald*. The latter went off first, and cleared the hurdle near the judges' stand ahead of *Harry Booth*, who leveled it to the ground; the favorite third, *Tycoon* next, and *Eagle* last. The second hurdle, near the quarter-pole, was taken in the same order, but *Harry Booth* led the way over the third, near the half-mile pole, with *Gerald* close up, and the favorite third. GAFFNEY now let *Blackbird* out, and, passing his horses as if they were standing, he led over the fourth hurdle, on the quarter-stretch, and past the judges' stand, *Booth* second, *Eagle* third, and *Tycoon* last. The race was now virtually over, for GAFFNEY piloted the favorite over the hurdles on the second mile without a mistake, and won cleverly by two lengths; *Harry Booth* a good second, *Eagle* third, *Gerald* fourth, and *Tycoon* last. Time—4:01.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle race; Welter weights. Premium of $400 to the first horse and $100 to second horse; two miles over eight hurdles; three or more to fill; 5 per cent. entrance. Closed May 1, with the following subscribers:

Col. D. McDaniel's blk. h. Blackbird, by imp. Albion, dam Penola, by imp. Enderby. Aged. Gaffney.	1
Col. H. A. Todd's b. h. Harry Booth, by Lexington, out of Blonde; 5 years old. Griffin.	2
Mr. J. P. Ackerman's ch. h. Eagle, by Vandal, out of Edith by imp Sovereign. Aged. Roach.	3
Mr. J. H. Dowling's br. g. Gerald, 4 years, by Mickey Free. Alloway.	4
Gen. J. M. Brown's ch. h. Tycoon, by Omeara, dam Nota Price. Aged. Lee.	5
Col. D. McDaniel's b. h. Julius, by Lexington, out of Julia by imp. Glencoe. Aged	dr

Time—4:01.

THE SECOND RACE

was a Post Stake Purse of $400 for three-year olds, mile-and-a-quarter dash, $50 entrance, play or pay. The entries closed May 1, and the following six gentlemen subscribed: Messrs. SANFORD, ECKERSON, McDANIEL, DOWLING, BACON, and McCONNELL & HARNESS, but Messrs. ECKERSON and BACON did not start anything. *Hotspur*, a strawberry roan colt, by *Lexington* out of *Asteroid's* dam, represented Mr. SANFORD; *Vauxhall* ran for Messrs. McCONNELL & HARNESS; Mr. DOWLING started *Crazy Jane*, and Col. McDANIEL his chestnut filly. *Vauxhall* was a great favorite, selling in pools for $275; *Crazy Jane* $75, *Hotspur* $65, and McDANIEL's filly $45. The latter made the running for over three-quarters of a mile with the favorite at her saddle-girths, and *Hotspur* two lengths behind. Half way along the third quarter *Vauxhall* went up, challenged the filly for the lead, defeated her in a few strides, and won easily by three lengths; *Hotspur* third, two lengths before *Crazy Jane*. Time—2:14.

SECOND RACE—Post Stake Premium for three-year olds, of $400. One-and-one-quarter-mile dash. $50 entrance, p. p.

McConnell & Harness' b. c. Vauxhall	1
Col. McDaniel's ch. f.	2
M. H. Sanford's r. c. Hotspur	3
J. H. Dowling's b. f. Crazy Jane	4

Time—2:14.

THE THIRD RACE

was the Consolation Purse of $350 for horses beaten at this meeting; 7 pounds allowed to those beaten once, and 10 pounds to those beaten twice; dash of a mile and a half. The entries were *Red Dick*, *Luxemburg*, *Egotist*, *Jewess*, and filly by *Ducalion*, dam by *Commodore*. In pools *Luxemburg* was the favorite, bringing $150 to *Red Dick's* $95; *Egotist's* $80 and *Jewess'* $10. The favorite and *Red Dick* were first off and passed the stand together. *Red Dick* now took the lead and made the running, the *Jewess* second and *Luxemburg* next. In this order they ran throughout, except that *Jewess* fell behind, *Red Dick* beating *Luxemburg* by two lengths, *Egotist* third, *Ducalion* filly fourth and *Jewess* last. Time—2:49½.

THIRD RACE.—Consolation Premium of $350 for beaten horses at this meeting; 7 pounds allowed to those beaten once, and 10 pounds allowed to those beaten twice. Dash of a mile and a half.

Col. D. McDaniel's b. h. Red Dick, by Lexington out of Alabama, 5 years	1
Messrs. McConnell & Harness' br. h. Luxemburg, by imp. Sovereign, dam by Lexington, 6 years	2
Mr. A. A. Hopper's ch. c. Egotist, by Eclipse out of Vanity, 4 years	3
Col. D. McDaniel's ch. f., by Ducalion, dam by Commodore, 3 years	4
Mr. J. H. Dowling's ch. f. Jewess, by Breckinridge, out of Rebecca by Glencoe, 3 years	5

Time—2:49½.

THE FOURTH RACE

was two-mile heats, for a purse of $750, for all ages. The entries were *James A. Connolly*, *Oysterman, Jr.*, and *Urbana*, and the betting 100 to 20 on *Connolly*, who won both heats with such ridiculous ease that it is unnecessary to give any detailed account. He made the running in both heats, and won under a hard pull. Time—3:47, 4:56.

FOURTH RACE.—Premium of $750; all ages; two-mile heats.

Mr. I. Pennock's ch. h. James A. Connolly, by Vandal, dam by imp. Margrave	1	1
Col. D. McDaniel's g. c. Urbana, by Breckinridge, out of Lady Sykes, 4 years	2	2
Mr. D. M. Dunham's b. c. Oysterman, Jr., by Oysterman, dam by Phil. Brown, 4 years	dis.	

Time—3:47, 4:56.

Pfingst-Montag.

Our German citizens and their families have been, ever since Sunday morning in a state of joyous admiration of the favorable weather, which inaugurated the feast of Penticost, or the *Pfingstfest*, as it is called in German. They certainly had a right to be glad about this sudden and scarcely hoped for change, as there is no feast, religious or national, for which in Germany such extensive preparations are made, and this custom, as many other ones, has been transplanted with the race. Of the two days of the feast, Monday is generally regarded as a holiday on which to participate in all the enjoyments of the season, while Sunday is set aside for religious services. According to this custom, yesterday was kept by the Germans generally as a holiday. From an early hour in the morning up to 2 P. M., numbers of people might have been seen rushing from the east side of the city to the Bowery, and occupying the cars of the Second and Third-avenue, in such crowds, that even easy standing room was not to be had. One of the most interesting features in this flood of emigration by car to the north end of Manhattan Island, was the fact that scarcely a gentleman was out without a lady, few even without children. The unmarried men marched in procession with flags unfolded, to the respective places of amusement. The halls and club-houses were gaily decorated with flags and with flowers. There is not one German society in this City that did not participate in one way or another in one of the many enjoyments of the day. Some of the larger societies had invited kindred associations, and these invitations were readily accepted in all cases. Jones' Wood, the Lion Park, Funk's Union Park and the East River Park were the most patronized among our public places of resort, and the day passed without the slightest disturbance taking place. Probably 40,000 Germans spent the day in the open air.

REPUBLICAN RALLY IN THE SEVENTEENTH WARD.—At the regular semi-weekly meeting of Baker Council No. 11, of U. L. A., held last night at No. 327 Bowery, a resolution was passed and a committee appointed to make arrangements for a public demonstration of the Republicans of the Seventeenth Ward and their co-laborers, to be held on Monday evening, June 15.—GRANT and COLFAX to be the watchword and the battle-cry "No surrender."

MUTINY AT SEA.—Capt. HARTT, of the Harbor Police, assisted by Sergt. DOYLE, boarded the ship *Carolus Magnus*, from San Francisco, and arrested JOHN COLLINS and JAMES HALL for mutiny on the high seas. It appears that on the passage to this port JOHN COLLINS assaulted the mate, and injured him so severely that he was confined to his room many days, and JAMES HALL cut and bruised the steward so severely that for a long time his life was in danger.

The Masonic Celebration in Springfield, Mass.—President Johnson's Letter.

The arrangements for the celebration of St. John's Day by the Masonic Fraternity of Springfield, Mass., are progressing very satisfactorily. Between fifteen and twenty encampments have signified their intention of participating in it, and also many lodges. The letter of President JOHNSON, declining an invitation to be present, is as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18, 1868. }

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: I sincerely regret that public duties compel me to forego the pleasure of complying with the kind invitation of the Masonic Fraternity of Springfield to be present with them at their Grand Masonic Celebration on the 24th proximo. This regret is deepened by the pleasant memory I retain of St. John's Day of last year, and the kindly welcome and generous hospitality which on that day I received at the hands of the Masonic Brotherhood of Massachusetts. Yours, fraternally,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

J. E. COOLIDGE, Esq.,
Corresponding Secretary, &c., &c.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

HAMILTON SMITH, Esq., of Cannelton, Ind., a college classmate of Chief Justice CHASE, and a lifelong personal friend, but a most pronounced Democrat, has recently published a letter in which he says that the selection of Judge CHASE as a candidate for President would not be unacceptable, and "might in this crisis of our nation, draw to us, and to the side of law and order and peace, enough of the old Republicans to insure us, if not a party victory, at least, and what is of greater importance, the healing of party and sectional feuds, and the return of our former prosperity." He regards Mr. CHASE a Democrat in all respects save his Free-Soil doctrines.

GOV. BROWNLOW says in the Knoxville (Tenn.) *Whig* of last week: "The Chicago Convention has thrown to the breeze the names of GRANT and COLFAX, and we respond with a loud and hearty Amen! No man in the Republican ranks is more delighted with this ticket than the senior editor of this paper. It is bound to win, no matter who opposes. GRANT is known to everybody, and everybody expected his nomination, and even his opponents expect his election. COLFAX is well and favorably known. He is politically, intellectually, morally and socially, one of the best men in America. His reputation, in all respects, is untarnished."

The Georgia Democratic Executive Committee has called a State Convention, to be held in Atlanta on the 22d of July, and to be composed of delegates appointed, without regard to number, by the Democrats and Conservatives of the several counties of the State, for the purpose of consulting upon such questions as may be presented for consideration, and, in the event that the State shall be admitted into the Union, and permitted to vote in the Presidential election, also to nominate an electoral ticket.

The Raleigh *Standard* says that sufficient evidence can be obtained for the conviction of some of the K. K. K. in one of the counties in North Carolina, in which they electioneered for the Conservative ticket by placing coffins before the doors of loyal white men, whom they had oppressed during the rebellion for their loyalty, and whom they now attempt to keep from the ballot-box with threats of death.

The St. Louis *Republican*, a Democratic paper, says of the Missouri delegation to the New-York Convention, that taken as a whole, they may be regarded as pretty fairly representing the various degrees of opposition to Radicalism. Nearly all are said to be in favor of the nomination of Gen. BLAIR for the Presidency. They were uninstructed by the Convention.

Gen. CHARLES F. MANDERSON, who was appointed a delegate from the Ohio Seventeenth District to the New-York Conservative Soldiers' Convention, has declined in a letter in which he says that he shall continue to fight on the old line, and vote and work for GRANT, COLFAX and Victory.

Hon. T. A. PLANTS, of the Fifteenth District of Ohio, writes home a letter rejoicing over the nomination of GRANT and COLFAX, and announcing his intention of carrying out a long expressed determination to withdraw from public service at the close of his present term in Congress.

The Dayton (Ohio) *Ledger* publishes Ex-President PIERCE's recent letter, with the remark that it "marvels that in enumerating possible Democratic candidates for the Presidency, he did not name SALMON P. CHASE, who is quite as much entitled to it as some of those he has suggested."

Senator WILLEY was serenaded while at home in Morgantown, West Va., one night last week, and made a brief response, in which, in speaking of the impeachment trial, he "gave his fellow-citizens to understand that he would vote for the law and for the right, come what may."

Hon. BEDFORD BROWN, of North Carolina, has been appointed to fill the vacancy in the representation from that State on the National Democratic Committee, and has accepted the position, although his age strongly inclines him to withdraw from all participation in public affairs.

Mr. HENRY C. CAREY, whose name has been suggested in connection with the representation in Congress of the Second District of Pennsylvania, says that under no circumstances would he be willing to accept a nomination for that or any other public position.

It is reported that the Massachusetts Democrats have informed a legal gentleman of Republican antecedents in that State, that he can have their nomination for Governor, and his own State ticket, if he will desert the party which has honored him in the past.

MARCUS MORTON was the regular Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts and for defeat from 1825 to 1834, when he was elected by one vote. His election showed the value both of perseverance and of "one vote."

The Philadelphia *Age* presents the name of Judge ASA PACKER as Pennsylvania's choice for Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, June 1.

To-day is recognized as a holiday, and there is nothing doing on 'Change, or in the markets. To-morrow also will be a holiday in this city, though business will be transacted as usual at the London Stock Exchange. On the street to-day Cheese is dull at 51s. ℔ cwt. for the best grade of fine. Sugar firm. Petroleum quiet. Breadstuffs heavy. Lard quiet. Pork flat and nominal.

ANTWERP, Monday, June 1.

Petroleum is dull at 44 francs ℔ bbl. for Standard White.

Domestic Markets.

OSWEGO, Monday, June 1.

FLOUR is in good demand, and the market steady; sales 1,800 bbls. at $10 50 for No. 1 Spring; $12 25 for Amber Winter; $13 for White; $14 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and lower; sales 1,000 bushels choice White Canada, part at $2 70, and Car lots No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 22@$2 23. CORN quiet and quotations cannot be given. OATS held at 80c. for Western. CORN MEAL, $2 50 ℔ cwt. MILL FEED steady; Shorts, 28c.; Shipstuffs, $34@$35; Middlings, $38 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged. Wheat, 9¼c; Corn, 8c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson. LAKE IMPORTS—50,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 101,500 bushels Oats, 45,000 bushels Peas and 3,840,000 feet lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—1,035 bbls. Flour; 1,000 bushels Wheat, 10,900 bushels Corn, 24,200 bushels Oats, 6,700 bushels Peas and 1,061,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 1.

TOBACCO active; Common to Middling, $2 50. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $7 25@$7 75; Extra, $8@$8 50; Double Extra, $9; Treble Extra and Fancy, $11 50@$13 75. WHEAT declined 5c., but firm; Choice Red and White Fall, $2 45@$2 65; Soft Iowa and Illinois Spring, $1 75@$1 85. CORN dull at 85c.@87½c. for Mixed and Yellow, and 89c.@90c. for White. OATS dull at 78c.@80c. RYE declining; sales at $1 70@$1 75. PROVISIONS dull. PORK, $28 50. BACON—Shoulders, 13¼c.; Clear Sides, 17c.@19c. SUGAR-CURED HAMS, 20c.@21c. LARD dull at 18c.@19c. for Steam and Kettle in tierces. LIVE STOCK—common to extra Cattle, $4 25@$7 25, gross, with liberal receipts. SHEEP, $2@$7 ℔ head. RECEIPTS—Flour, 16,000 bbls.; Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 23,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 1.

FLOUR dull and nominal; offered at $10@$10 50. WHEAT dull and unsettled; Winter Red, $2 20@$2 25. CORN dull and lower at 88c. for ear and shelled. OATS dull and lower at 78c. for No. 1. RYE firm, scarce and unchanged. COTTON dull; Middling, 29c. TOBACCO in good demand and unchanged. MESS PORK offered freely; sales at $27 50@$27 75 to the extent of 800 bbls. BULK MEATS nominally unchanged; there was some demand for Clear Rib Sides. BACON; sales at 16½c. for Clear Rib, and 17¼c. for Clear Sides. LARD; sales at 18¼c. BEEF CATTLE dull and drooping; Common to Choice, $5@$8 50. GOLD 139¼, buying.

BUFFALO, Monday, June 1.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 55,000 bushels; Corn, 356,000 bushels; Oats, 30,000 bushels; Flour, 15,100 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 22,000 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels; Oats, 26,000 bushels. FREIGHTS dull and nominally 1c. higher. IN STORE HERE—Wheat, 86,000 bushels; Corn, 90,000 bushels; Oats, 45,000 bushels. FLOUR dull and declining; sales 150 bbls. City Ground Spring at $10 25. WHEAT nominal at $2@$2 10 for No. 2 and No. 1 Spring; no bids at those figures. CORN inactive and unsettled, buyers and sellers wide apart; quotations entirely nominal. OATS dull, buyers and sellers apart; 75c.@77c. Other articles as per last quotations.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 1.

COTTON quiet; 31c.@32c. for Middlings. PETROLEUM nothing doing. FLAXSEED wanted, $2 85. FLOUR $8@$8 50 for Superfine; $8 75@$9 50 for Extras; $9 75@$11 for Northwestern Extra Family; $10@$12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do.; $12 50@$14 for Fancy. WHEAT dull and drooping; Red, $2 65@$2 80; White, $2 90. RYE declined to $2 10. CORN dull; Yellow, $1 12@$1 15; sales 5,000 bushels Mixed Western $1 14. OATS steady; Western and Pennsylvania 90c@95c; Southern, $1@$1 05. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, June 1.

TOBACCO—Sales 71 hhds.; Lugs and a fair Leaf, $8 25. FLOUR—Superfine, $8 55@$8 75; Fancy, $12 75@$13. WHEAT, $2 40@$2 45. CORN, shelled, 93c.@95c. in bulk. OATS, 84c.@85c. in bulk. WHISKY active; sales, 300 bbls. new Copper distilled, in bond, at 82½c.; 2,000 bbls. two years old, $1 90@$2. RYE, $2 05@$2 10. LARD, 18¾c. MESS PORK, $28. BACON—Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c.; Clear Rib, 16¾c. BULK MEATS dull and unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 1.

COTTON quiet but firm; Middling, 29½c.; sales 500 bales; receipts, 206 bales. Sterling Exchange 152@155. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅜ ℔ cent. premium. Gold 140. SUGAR dull and unchanged. MOLASSES—Cuba dull at 40c.@50c. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $8 25@$8 50. CORN, $1 05@$1 10. OATS dull at 8 c. HAY, $18@$20. PORK dull at $29. BACON easier; Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Sides 18c. LARD easier; tierce, 19c., Kegs, 20c.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, June 1.

FLOUR dull; City Double Extras, $8 50@$9 12½; Country, $8 50@$8 87½. WHEAT active but lower; No. 1, $2 96; No. 2, $2 85. OATS dull; 65c. for No. 1. CORN dull; 86c. for No. 2. FREIGHTS quiet; Corn to Buffalo, 5½c.; to Oswego, 10c. RECEIPTS for two days—1,400 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 1.

COTTON firm; Middling, 31c. FLOUR dull, nominally unchanged; WHEAT dull and nominal. CORN firm; Prime White, $1 14@$1 16; Yellow, $1 21@$1 23. OATS steady; Maryland, 90c.@94c. Western, 88c. RYE steady, $2 05. MESS PORK dull, $29. BACON quiet; Rib Sides, 16¼c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c.; Shoulders, 14¼c. Hams, 21c.@22½c. LARD quiet, 19c.@19½c.

OSWEGO, Monday, June 2.

FLOUR in good demand but market unchanged; sales, 1,800 bbls. at $10 50 for No. 1 Spring, $12 25 for Amber Winter, $13 for White, $14 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet with a declining tendency. CORN quiet and quotations nominal. OATS offered at 80c. for Western. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 9¼c.; Corn, 8c., to New-York.

TOLEDO, Monday, June 1.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT—Amber declined 8c.; sales at $2 30; Laporte Spring, $2; CORN declined 2c.; sales No. 1 at 89c.@90c.; for the last half of June, seller, 90½c.@91c.; buyer, June, 93c. OATS dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,500 bbls. Flour, 1,300 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 1.

BEEF CATTLE unchanged; extras, 11c.@11½c.; fair to good, 9c.@10½c.; common, 6c.@8½c. SHEEP lower; 8,000 sold at 6c.@7½c. ℔ lb. HOGS—3,000 sold at $13@$14 75 ℔ cwt. net.

MEMPHIS, Monday, June 1.

COTTON quiet and firm; receipts, 88 bales; exports, 13 bales. FLOUR quiet; Superfine $8@$9. MESS PORK $29 50. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 13¾c.; Clear Sides, 18c. LARD 19c.@20½c. CORN 95c.@97c. OATS 85.c

MOBILE, Ala., Monday, June 1.

COTTON—Nothing doing; quotations are nominal; receipts, 53 bales; exports, 5 bales; no sales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, June 1.

COTTON flat; Middling nominally 29c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, June 1.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE nominal at 41c. RESINS—Lower grades and Pale are firm; Strained, $2 15; No. 2, $2 25; Pale, $6. COTTON dull. TAR firm.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, June 1.

COTTON quiet and nothing doing; quotations are entirely nominal; Middlings, 30c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, June 1.

COTTON dull and nominal; no sales; receipts, 136 bales; no exports.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 1.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 99. Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25¾; Reading Railroad, 47 7-16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 52¾. Gold, 139¾.

[Advertisement.]
MOSQUITO NETS.
4,000 pieces White at 80 cents,
Wholesale or Retail.
PALMER'S PATENT PORTABLE FRAMES,
At KELTY'S CURTAIN STORE, No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
All new Styles and Colors,
At KELTY'S CURTAIN STORE, No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
The Verdure of Central Park is developing so rapidly that its foliage will soon be displayed in the glory of perfection; and the Hats and general Head Gear of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., are seen there and at a thousand fashionable points elsewhere, in all the splendor of unrivaled beauty.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Hammonia	June 2	New-York	Hamburg.
Scotia	June 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Tripoli	June 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	June 4	New-York	Bremen.
City of Baltimore	June 6	New-York	Liverpool.
France	June 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	June 6	New-York	Glasgow.
Borussia	June 6	New-York	Hamburg.

FOR ASPINWALL, VERA CRUZ AND HAVANA.

Nevada	June 3	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Morro Castle	June 4	New-York	Havana.
Santiago de Cuba	June 6	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton, by the *Hammonia*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the Pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *Scotia*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the Pier, Jersey City, to 1:30 P. M.

Mails for Havana, Mexico, &c., by the *Nevada* close at 9 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Quebec, by the *Nova Scotian*, close at 6 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Arizona, for Aspinwall and California.—For Aspinwall—S. L. Isaacs, Chas. Guppsell, M. Martinez, O. P. Larkin, Capt. A. P. Douglass, J. V. Shaw, J. S. Leigh, C. Douglass, C. Novetti, D. Filman, Leandro Mariate. For California—Mrs. R. L. Miller, Mrs. A. J. Chadbourne, Mrs. M. Mason and child, T. Staples, Henry Harman, A. Knapp and wife, L. L. Burnham, J. H. Frank S. K. Troxel, wife and 2 children, Mrs. Dr. Hubbard, Mrs. W. Wright, Geo. F. Emery, Capt. R. B. Thomas and wife and 2 sons, John Bell and wife, S. J. Busley, Mrs. M. A. Cullen and 3 children, W. C. B. Richardson, Waldron P. Brown, M. St. Oricy, wife and child, Max H. Stopp and wife, J. H. McVay and wife, E. L. Benton, S. W. Kimball, Cornelius Kellogg, Miss Lucy B. Rice, Amos Rice, H. Wazaner, Dr. Davis, Carl Rosa and wife, M. Tarranti, Mr. Bowler, Mr. Colby, Miss Beddoe, G. W. Hunt, N. H. Fuller, E. G. Marre, Mrs. Desmond, Chas. Weeks, L. J. Rose, Mrs. Dugan, Anna Keenan, W. H. Powell, Jr., A. Schumacker, J. Bernelman, S. Nottenmyer, Miss S. G. Richmond, Frank Hannon, wife and child, John Lithgow, Augustus Bottom, Miss Anna Youngs, John Lessman, wife and child, Rev. John Carrington and wife, S. T. Pease and wife, Mrs. Scott, Miss Sarah S. Robertson, A. Murdock, wife and infant, Miss M. A. Beavers, Mrs. Randall, and daughter, C. M. Wakelee and son, Mrs. Jno. Phillips and child, Francis Cucalon, Charles M. Parker, Miss Linderman, Miss Astrosky, Mrs. A. Breslauer, Helena Haffern, C. J. Edmonds, G. Mitchell, H. Harris and wife, Mrs. Bella Werner and two children, Mrs. M. H. Harvey, Mrs. J. H. Rosenbaum, nurse and three children; J. J. Serwerner, W. Orr, David Atchinson, J. Russell Walpole and wife, Mrs. Stephen King and infant, Mrs. Kirk and two children, Allen Heald, wife and two children, Jas. Gleason, Silas M. Locke, Geo. Bancroft, W. Hooper, Peter N. Ryan, mother and sister, A. S. Strong, Mrs. Klensoffstern and two daughters, Mrs. Von Koschkem and child, C. A. Richmond, A. J. Lowrey, Mrs. Martha Willoughby, E. Bonenard, wife and infant, Mrs. D. M. Hunt, Lloyd Brook, Mrs. S. Young, Mrs. C. A. Hall, Mrs. Kate Pifer and two children, Thomas H. Hesst, W. O. Reilly, Miss Sands and mother, R. G. Thomas and wife, Miss Mary Drever, Miss Mary Ackley, Cyrus Olney, Mrs. D. D. Miller, Miss Mary Bostwick, Jno. Riley, Mrs. Chappelle and child, Mrs. Masterson and infant, George Bolton, A. H. Longborough, wife, child and nurse, Col. McKee, J. Cornell, Mrs. Catharine Price, Sexton Shearer, Henry Hodkins, J. S. Rugg, wife, son and child, James Henry and wife, George Boole, wife, daughter and 2 children, Miss Emma Thurston, C. G. Hunt, Sydney Newell, Joseph Hall, Miss M. Austin, Mrs. S. Webber, Francis H. Rice, Mrs. R. R. Emery, Cyrus Daw, wife and 2 children, Mrs. Catharine Reed, Mrs R. Gardner and child, P. Hemersley and wife, M. J. Lyous and wife, Miss T. A. Lord, Mrs. Abner Robbins and child, S. V. Shaw, Chas. Feeks, Mrs. Snead, Mrs. Donahoe, 2 nurses and 2 children, and a large number in the second cabin and steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 30	Sun sets	7 25	Moon sets	3 09

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	5 14	Gov. Island	6 03	Hell Gate	7 25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, June 1.

Cleared.

Steamships Etna, (Br.,) Bridgman, Liverpool and Halifax, J. G. Dale; Hammonia, (N. G.,) Meier, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Arizona, Maury, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Mercedita, Smith, Havana, Smith & Dunning; Chesapeake, Henderson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Steamer Stimers, Knox, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ships Plymouth Rock, Warner, St. John, N. B., Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; City of Brooklyn, Cousins, St. John, N. B., Nesmith & Sons.

Barks Adelia Carlton, Carlton, Melbourne, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; Hesperas, (Br.,) Waycott, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, J. Norton, Jr.; Josephine, (Br.,) Day, Liverpool, N. S., J. N. Hawes.

Brigs Foam, (Br.,) Jenkins, Konigsberg, Andrew Lindsay; Matilda, (Swed.,) Westerberg, Stockholm, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Callao, Buckman, Trinidad de Cuba, Thompson & Hunter; Excelsior, (Br.,) Cooper, Hamilton, Bermuda, Jones & Lough; La Creole, (N. G.,) De Veyder, Curacoa, Dovale & Co.; Sophie, Strout, St. Kitt's, G. Wessel & Clapp; Annie Collins, (Br.,) Smith, St. John, N. B., Smithers & Co.

Schooners Setagawa, Allen, Point au Petre, B. J. Wenberg; Sunbeam, Pelices, Turk's Island and Kingston, R. S. Eldridge; White Sea, Blachford, Demerara, S. W. Lewis & Co.; W. H. Mitchell, Cole, Shulee, N. S., Snow & Richardson; Mahaska, Tiebett, Calais, W. Ray; A. W. Thompson, Lawson, Providence, Stranahan & Ferguson; Helen A. Hoyt, Crammer, Stamford, J. E. Ward & Co.; H. N. Squier, Teste, Georgetown, D. C., Brockway & Baker.

Arrived.

U. S. steamship Purveyor, Commander Wm. Budd, St. Croix, 12 ds., to U. S. Quartermaster. Brings as passengers 25 mechanics.

French steam frigate Semeramis, Commander Maudeit, Martinique 16 ds. The S. mounts 28 guns, and has a crew of 487 men.

Steamship Borussia, (N. G.) Franzen, Hamburg, May 16, in ballast and 534 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced heavy westerly gales up to the Banks, and from thence had light, variable winds and thick fog. May 25, lat. 45 50, long. 39 40, passed a Bremen steamship bound east; 28th, lat. 42 11, long. 51 35, passed ship Riverside bound east; 30th, lat. 41 12, long. 53 44, passed steamship Malta, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Yi, (Argentine, new, 1,268 tons,) Flores, Boston May 28, in ballast to Valentine, Estrella & Co. Came here to load for Montevideo.

Steamship Glaucus, Waldron, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Empire, Price, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Dentz, Washington, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Phillips & Brown.

Steamship Brunette, Howes, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Ship Carolus Magnus, Vannah, San Francisco Jan. 27, via Rio Janeiro April 23, with mdse. to Wm. Whitlock. Put into Rio Janeiro for medical assistance, Capt. Ashley (late Captain) having been taken dangerously sick, and was left at that port.

Ship Alice Ball, Means, St. Thomas May 15, with mdse. to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Bark W. E. Anderson, (of Bucksport,) Drummond, St. Jago de Cuba May 8, with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co. Has been 9 ds. north of Hatteras with light winds and calms.

Bark Aberdeen, (of Searsport,) Cochran, Matanzas 16 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras, with light winds and fog.

Bark Hittardal, (Norw.,) Isaachsen, Rio Janeiro 54 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Laura, (N. G.,) Blanch, Newcastle, Eng., 68 ds., with mdse. to order. April 23, lat. 40 40, lon. 39 2, experienced a hurricane, from which lost 2 topsails, foresail, forestaysail and boat, and did other damage.

Bark E. H. Yarington, (of Boston,) Lavender, Leghorn April 11, passed Gibraltar 28th, with mdse. to order.

Bark Catalina, Perkins, Guantanamo 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. Thompson.

Bark Oder, (of Pictou, N. S.,) Cameron, Caibarien 17 ds., with sugar to James Hunter & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Iza, for Baltimore. Has been 9 ds. north of Hatteras with light winds and fog.

Brig Wanderer, (N. G.,) Wahless, Rio Janeiro 52 ds., with coffee to R. Patrick & Co.

Brig Navarino, (of Boston,) Carlisle, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to Spence, Montague & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Alexander, (of Sidney, N. S.,) Thompson, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to Peniston & Co. May 20, in the Straits of Florida, in a gale from S. W., split foretopsail and jib.

Brig Melrose, (of Boston,) Briggs, Bermuda 7 ds., with produce to J. N. Harvey.

Brig E. F. Peniston, Burgess, of and from Windsor, N. S., 11 ds., with plaster to E. F. Peniston & Co.

Brig Henry, (of Machias,) Stuart, Ponce, P. R., 11 ds., with sugar to Sturges & Co.

Brig Emma Dean, (Br.,) Hutchinson, Curacoa 14 ds., with mdse. to T. Foulke.

Brig Martha, (of Arichat,) Gannion, Glace Bay, C. B., 13 ds., with coal to E. H. Brewer. Has had light winds and fog on the passage.

Brig E. A. Caron, Sylvester, Sagua 20 ds., with sugar to Bryan & Pease. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras with light winds and fog.

Brig Julia Lidgley, (of St. John, N. B.,) Pratt, Cardenas 13 ds., with sugar to P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Brig Osprey, (Br.,) Taylor, Trinidad, 20 ds., with sugar to Edmiston & Co.

Schr. Charles H. Hogden, (of Provincetown,) Matthews, Gonaives 14 ds., with coffee to H. Becker.

Schr. Clara Smith, (of Rockland,) Smith, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Belle Seaman, Seaman, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Joseph P. Ross, Ball, Poughkeepsie, for Taunton.

Schr. Richard Borden, Borden, Poughkeepsie, for Fall River.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Fowler, Newburg, for New-London.

Schr. J. R. Buckalew, Robbins, New-Brunswick, for New-Haven.

Schr. Gen. Grant, Fitzgerald, Philadelphia, for Sag Harbor.

Schr. Ida L. Howard, Harrington, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. California, Gale, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

Schr. Ariadne, Robinson, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Louisa W. Birdsall, Grebble, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. Reading R. R. No. 48, Ross, Philadelphia, for Stonington.

Schr. Reading R. R. No. 34, Burke, Philadelphia, for Norwich.

Schr. Reading R. R. No 50, Corson, Philadelphia, for Norwich.

Schr. Thos. B. Smith, Bowman, Rondout, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Washington, Chaffeney, Hilton Point, for New-Haven.

Schr. Samuel G. Miles, Parson, Woodbridge, for Providence.

Schr. Nat. Holmes, Northam, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Henry B. Drew, Miller, Rondout, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Gun Rock, Boynton, Calais, 30 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Marietta, (of Digby, N. S.,) ——, Sagua, 12 ds., with sugar to order.

Schr. Reading Railroad No. 42, Rhodes, Norwich, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Connecticut, Staples, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Chas. Lovering, Perry, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. Goodspeed, Dart, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Enterprise, Fisher, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Old Zack, Lynch, Derby, Conn., for Elizabethport.

Schr. Montana, Bearss, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with gold ore, for Bergen Point.

Schr. John Warren, Magar, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Chas. A. Grainer, Hovey, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. R. P. King, Plevet, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Reading Railroad No. 44, Ryder, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Geo. H. Brown, Gidney, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Yankee Boy, Reeves, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Deer Isle, Low, Bridgeport.

Schr. Florence, Peckham, Norwich.

Schr. Justice, Taylor, New-Haven.

Schr. Jane Maria, Bushnell, New-London.

Schr. J. P. Hazard, Smith, Bristol.

Schr. Ida, Phillips, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Avail, Davis, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Seraph, Wright, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Henrietta, Shelly, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Anna, Adams, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. James Neilson, Staples, Rondout, for Taunton.

Schr. Ariel, Lavergne, Rondout, for Salem.

Schr. J. S. Curtis, Cox, Rondout, for Hartford.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Caswell, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. J. Clark, Fowler, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Stephen Waterman, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Hero, Kelly, Salem.

Schr. D. O. Forrester, Sheffield, Fall River.

Schr. Elisha T. Smith, Hovey, Pawtucket.

Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Hewlett, Portland.

Schr. Sheppard A. Mount, Hulse, New-London.

Schr. Fred. Hall, Anderson, Portland.

Schr. P. B. Anderson, Rankin, Portland.

Schr. John Wright, Dickinson, Portland.

Schr. Maggie W. Muir, Smith, New-London.

Schr. Thames, Jones, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Martha, Bennett, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Northern Eagle, Brown, Gloucester.

Schr. Geo. P. Triggs, Linkins, Gloucester.

Schr. Brazos, Kelsey, Portland.

Schr. E. H. Hubbard, Sones, Portland.

Schr. Joseph Rogers, May, Portland.

Schr. America, Reynolds, Providence.

Schr. Pointer, Nichols, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Chief, Davis, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. C. Crandall, Rogers, Portland.

Schr. Village Belle, Dwyer, Bangor.

Schr. Eagle, Snow, Rondout, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Benj. Brown, Salomon, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Annie, Blitenburgh, Rondout, for Dighton.

Schr. A. H. Brown, Pierce, Newburg, for Fall River.

Schr. Empire, Baker, Newburg, for Norwich.

Schr. C. Carroll, Jayne, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Stranger, Davis, Port Johnson, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Sylvester Hale, Coleman, Albany, for Taunton.

Schr. Gov. Cony, Parker, Elizabethport, for Bristol.

Schr. Sterling, Hays, Albany, for Norwich.

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—Wind moderate S., clear; 9 P. M., wind fresh N. W., clear.

SAILED—Steamship Arizona, for Aspinwall.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 1—Arr. steamers Saxon, from Philadelphia; Neptune, from New-York; ship Geo. H. Warren, from Calcutta; schrs. E. E. Silvester, from Bermuda; Bay State, from Philadelphia. The steamer Saxon reports: At 5 o'clock this morning, off Cape Cod, was in contact with schr. Halo, of Newburyport, Capt. Disney, from Philadelphia, with coal, for Salem. The schr. sank soon after the collision. Capt. Disney was killed by a falling spar. The crew was saved. Also arr. brigs Abby, from Gonaives; Kate Freeman, from St. Jago.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 1—Passed out, schr. J. J. Bennett, for San Blas.

Arr. brig Firm, from Baltimore for Norfolk, to load for Barbados.

Sld. brigs Achilles and Gerhardina, for New-York.

FATHER POINT, Canada, May 31.—The steamship Austrian, from Liverpool via Londonderry, passed this point at 7:40 P. M. She has 59 cabin and 802 steerage passengers.

Spoken, &c.

Emma C.—brig, of and from St. John, N. B., for Sagua May 27, lat. 38 12, lon. 69 30.

Gambia—brig, from Cardenas for Philadelphia, May 23, lat. 32 17, lon. 76 23.

Ida—bark, bound south, was seen May 28, lat. 37 50, lon. 73 52.

Lark—bark, bound S., May 27, lat. 34 10, lon. 73 21.

Olinda—Br. bark, bound S., May 9, lat. 31 40, lon. 29 45.

Wm. Fish—bark, bound to Sidney, May 19, lat. 33 32, lon. 52.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Thomas, May 15, steamship Estrella, repairing; barks Ida Abbott and G. S. Brown, wtg.; brigs S. A. Holbrook, for New-York; Simoda and Delmont Locke, wtg.; schr. Mary E. Banks, repairing. Sld. 14th, U. S. steamer Contoocook, Hoff, for St. Eustatia; bark Charlotte Geddis, McKenzie, for Jamaica; brigs Galatea, Forbes, Jamaica, to load for Great Britain; Lilly, Curry, do. for do.; Zephyr, McCulloch, for St. Jago de Cuba, to load for New-York; schr. J. P. Allen, Allen, for Mayagues, to load for New-York.

At Gonaives, May 17, schr. Freeman, for New-York next day.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, May 31.—The Liverpool and Great Western Steamship Co.'s steamer Nebraska, Capt. Guard, which left New-York May 20, arrived here today, on the way to Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, June 1.—The steamship Denmark, Capt. Thomson, of the National Line, from New-York May 19, arrived to-day, and proceeded.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 1—The steamship Deutschland, from New-York, May 21, arrived at this port at 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon.

QUEENSTOWN, June 1—The steamship City of Washington, from New-York, May 18, arrived at this port yesterday.

SAND-PAPER.

CROMWELL & JONES,
Manufacturers of
EMPIRE, FLINT AND UNION SAND-PAPER,
No. 308 Pearl-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck-slip,
New-York.

SPRING
CLOTHING.
FREEMAN & BURR.

OUR STOCK FOR THE PRESENT SEASON is of unparalleled extent and variety, embracing EVERY NOVELTY of MATERIAL and STYLE for both MEN'S and BOYS' wear, together with the finest FOREIGN and DOMESTIC FABRICS for orders to measure.

SPRING OVERCOATS, LARGE STOCK. From $6 to $16 the Coat.

SPRING OVERCOATS, LARGE STOCK. Waterproof, English and American.

SPRING OVERCOATS, LARGE STOCK. Fine Silk Mixtures and Tricots.

SPRING OVERCOATS, LARGE STOCK. Cassimere, Melton and Scotch Tweeds.

SPRING OVERCOATS, LARGE STOCK. Inverness and Glengary Capes.

SPRING CLOTHING—BUSINESS SUITS. $10 to $35 the Suit.

SPRING CLOTHING—BUSINESS SUITS. With Newmarket and Paletot Coats.

SPRING CLOTHING—BUSINESS SUITS. With Frock and Sack Coats.

SPRING CLOTHING—BUSINESS SUITS. Silk Mixed and other Cassimeres.

SPRING CLOTHING—BUSINESS SUITS. Fine Melton and Tricots.

SPRING CLOTHING—BUSINESS SUITS. English and Scotch Tweeds.

SPRING CLOTHING—BUSINESS SUITS. Made to Measure, at short notice.

SPRING CLOTHING—BUSINESS SUITS. Perfect Fitting Guaranteed.

SPRING CLOTHING IN DRESS SUITS. From $20 to $50 the Suit.

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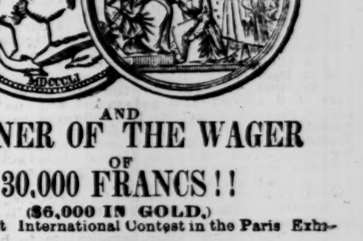

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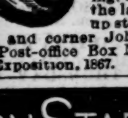

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KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 359, June 1, 1868.
Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 359.
68, 75, 34, 56, 5, 23, 20, 15, 61, 48, 76, 10, 57.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 360, June 1, 1868.
69, 62, 36, 30, 5, 67, 12, 53, 27, 10, 48, 65.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 411, June 1, 1868.
Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 411.
7, 51, 67, 10, 63, 21, 15, 52, 9, 70, 12, 2, 36.
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 412, June 1, 1868.
28, 3, 9, 38, 53, 68, 45, 23, 21, 6, 4, 1.
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